

A Cop in Sports Clothing!

By Michael Singer

The leaflet distributor was dressed in leisurely sport clothes. He stood near the big Civil Rights Congress rally last Saturday on the very spot where Henry Fields, Brownsville Negro, was murdered by a cop on May 26, and he handed out a message urging citizens to donate blood for civilian defense.

The corner of Liberty Ave. and Osborn St. was jammed with people, Negro and white, roused to anger at the brutal cop-slaying of an innocent Negro and demanding justice. The man eyed the throng with hostility.

Sam Kantor, Kings County ALP Director of Organi-

PUNISH KILLER, DEMAND RALLIES OF NEGROES, JEWS

—See Page 2

zation, passed by. The man stretched out a leaflet to him and as Kantor stopped to read it, said:

"I suppose I won't get any blood out of these people."

Kantor wheeled angrily. He pointed to the big X painted on the gutter where Fields' blood drained out of his body. "They gave enough blood last Saturday," he replied.

The man seemed not to hear. He continued. "For a good cause like this they don't hold meetings but listen to them rave."

KANTOR: "The Negro people aren't going to take any more beatings, any more shootings by trigger-happy cops. Do you think they're going to be clay-pigeons? That cop had no business shooting Henry Fields."

ACCIDENT

THE MAN: "You don't know what happened, maybe it was just an accident."

KANTOR: "Accident, hell. There were two cops there. They had no right pulling a gun on a crowded street corner."

THE MAN: "A cop has to protect himself."

KANTOR: "He wouldn't dare pull a gun on Park Ave."

THE MAN: "You can't take chances with these people. They hate our guts."

KANTOR: "Well, do you blame them? Don't you hate (Continued on Back Page)

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26

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1,000 RALLIES TO PRESS FOR KOREA PEACE

—See Page 3—

Chance to Save the Peace

— See Editorial on Page 7 —

U. S. Senator's Plan for Peace in Korea

82d CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 140

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 17, 1951

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

RESOLUTION

Whereas to permit civilization to be destroyed by World War III is utter insanity and unworthy of the men of this century; and

Whereas the Korean War has every appearance of being a hopeless conflict of attrition and indecisiveness and a breeder of bitter racial hatreds; and

Whereas a limited war, like a limited or smoldering fire, is gravely dangerous, for it may burst forth into a world-wide conflagration at any moment; and

Whereas the North and South Koreans, the Chinese, and the United Nations have suffered more than one million casualties, with the only tangible result, so far, the indescribable misery which has been heaped upon the Korean people; and

Whereas tremendous strides have been made in the development of hitherto unused lethal and destructive weapons of war with potentials of unbelievable fury and horror; and

Whereas by slaughtering additional millions of humans an uneasy peace might in time be forced upon the vanquished; and

Whereas the people of the United States traditionally have held the people of China in the highest esteem and affection and still do; and

Whereas the people of the United States have long recognized the wisdom of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine so eloquently portrayed by the slogan "Asia for Asiatics" if it were to be applied to Asia; and

Whereas it has long been the policy of the American people that no nation should seek to extend its form of government over any other nation or people, but that as an inherent right every people should be left free to determine its own form of government and its own way of life, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid—the little along with the great and the powerful; and

Whereas the traditional policy and desire of the people of the United States of America is now and has been a just and enduring peace; and

Whereas it is never too early for God-fearing and peace-loving peoples to earnestly endeavor to stop needless human slaughter: Now, therefore, be it

- 1 Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the
- 2 United Nations call upon all nations and all groups now
- 3 engaged in the war in Korea to cease fire and declare an
- 4 armistice effective at 4 antemeridian (Korean time) June
- 5 25, 1951; and that prior thereto the United Nations forces
- 6 retire to points south and the opposing forces retire to points
- 1 north of the thirty-eighth parallel; and that before December
- 2 31, 1951, all prisoners of the Korean War shall be exchanged
- 3 and all non-Korean persons, military and nonmilitary (except
- 4 the ordinary diplomatic representatives), shall depart from
- 5 North and South Korea.

Punish Fields' Killer Say Negroes, Jews

Brownsville and Bedford-Stuyvesant, twin targets of the anti-Semitic and Negro-haters, joined last Saturday in dramatic mass protests against the lynch murder of Henry Fields, Negro worker shot down by a cop on May 26 at Osborne St. and Liberty Ave. In Brownsville, two meetings by the Civil Rights Congress, one in Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues, the other on the site of the Fields killing, drew large crowds. In Bedford-Stuyvesant at Fulton St. and Nostrand Ave., the CRC meeting drew hundreds of aroused Negro workers.

Police intimidation, which reached the point of phone calls at 4 a.m. Saturday to civil rights leaders in Bedford-Stuyvesant warning them not to hold the meeting, failed completely.

In Brownsville, a Citizens Committee of 1,000 For Justice In the Henry Fields Case with headquarters at 56 Watkins St., issued the first statement on the Fields murder.

Co-chairmen Bishop Reginald G. Barrows and the Rev. A. D. Reeves, speaking "for an outraged community," demanded the suspension and indictment of Patrolman Samuel Applebaum, who pumped the death bullet into unarmed and innocent Henry Fields.

The committee also demanded indemnification by the city for the widow and family of the murdered man.

"Our committee," the statement read, "consists of people from every walk of life in Brownsville; Negro people, Jewish people, Gentiles."

MURDER SPOT

At the CRC meeting at Osborne St. and Liberty Ave., a large X with the words, "Henry Fields Died Here," was painted on the gutter to mark the site of the murder. The rally was held after a night of police threats and a Saturday morning broadcast by the Rev. Boise Dent, Negro apologist for the police, telling the Negro community to avoid the meeting.

But at 2 p.m. X marked the spot—and the rally. More than 500 citizens jammed the corner, and their determined resistance to police provocation, highlighted by (Continued on Page 9)

CRC Urges Wired Protests to Save Louisiana Negro

As its attorneys were hurriedly preparing legal pleas to federal courts, the Civil Rights Congress yesterday appealed for more wires and phone calls to Gov. Earl Long of Louisiana urging he stay the execution of Edward Honeycutt, 27-year-old Negro sharecropper scheduled to die Friday afternoon on a rape frameup.

In Louisiana, as in Mississippi and Virginia, which executed Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, the CRC pointed out the death penalty in rape cases is given to Negroes only. Since 1907 no white man has ever been executed for rape. In the same period, 29 Negroes have been hanged or executed in the state's portable electric chair for alleged assaults on white women.

The CRC entered the case last week when it learned that Louisiana NAACP leaders had refused to appeal Honeycutt's death sentence any further. His conviction was upheld only by the Louisiana Supreme Court.

William L. Patterson, nationally-prominent Negro leader of the CRC, which conducted the recent historic fight for Willie McGee, called on "every Negro and progressive white organization, the trade unions and individual citizens" to send resolutions and communications to Gov. Long in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Honeycutt was charged with

"raping" Mrs. George Byrd on Dec. 1, 1948. A neighbor testified at Honeycutt's first trial that after seeing a man go into her house, Mrs. Byrd walked leisurely out to the highway, looked in both directions and went back into the house.

Mrs. Byrd testified that the man who "raped" her threatened her with a gun, yet a police officer in Eunice, the town near the scene of the alleged assault, had searched Honeycutt less than two hours before the time of the alleged crime and found him unarmed.

In March, 1949, before he had been given a trial, Honeycutt was spirited from the jail in Opelousas (Continued on Page 9)

PUERTO RICO COMMUNISTS MEET

Map Fight Against New 'Constitution'

By George Lohr

Held at the very height of the broad mass campaign against the slave "constitution" which U. S. imperialism is trying to force upon the people of Puerto Rico, the convention of that nation's Communist party on May 19-20 demonstrated its growing leadership in the fight for national independence.

This was expressed yesterday in the enthusiastic report of the two faretnal delegates who represent-

tion. Norman is executive secretary of the party's New York organization.

"The convention was characterized," they reported, "by the party's unity, confidence in its leadership as exemplified by Cesar Andreu, its chairman, by the roots it has struck in the working class and by its heroic activity, despite a reign of terror, for national liberation and for peace."

The Puerto Rican Communist (Continued on Page 8)



CESAR ANDREU IGLESIAS

led the Communist Party of the United States at this Third National Assembly of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. In this interview, they put great stress on the need of the U.S. working class, much more than in the past, to mobilize support for the struggles of the Puerto Rican people.

Both Miss Mercedes Arroyo and William Norman are members of the New York State Committee of the Communist party. Miss Arroyo is also secretary of the party's Puerto Rican Commission and leader of its Lower Harlem sec-

tionality of the Subversive Activities Control Board McCarran Law proceedings against the Communist Party, scheduled to resume in Washington today after a week's recess, was questioned yesterday by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.

A statement issued by the Council from its headquarters, 49 W. 44 St., declared support of Rep. Adolph J. Sabath's Bill (H.R. 3118) for repeal of the McCarran Law.

The Council, representing leading figures in the field of art, science and the professions, stated:

"The events of the eight months since the passage of the Act have only served to deepen the conviction of those concerned with constitutional rights that the preservation of the American people's inalienable right to freedom of thought, speech and person requires nothing less than the outright repeal of the law."

"If any further evidence were needed of the incompatibility of this law with elementary justice, it is provided by the present hearings before the Subversive Activities Control Board. The nature of the testimony admitted, the doubtful credibility of the witnesses, the admitted collusion between government witnesses and representatives of the McCarran Committee (which has yet to confirm the appointment of the Board members) all contribute to a proceeding that bears no resemblance whatever to due process."

"As the Washington Post observed on April 27: 'Three members of the SACB whose appointments have not yet been confirmed by the Senate are now holding hearings to determine whether the Communist Party must register in conformity with the McCarran Act as a 'Communist-Action' organization. . . . It would be a travesty of American justice to have decisions rendered by judges who are themselves in the process of being judged.'

"With the withdrawal of Charles M. La Follette as presiding officer at the hearings, after sharply criticizing the Government's chief counsel, witnesses and a fellow panel member, the validity of the whole proceedings have been nullified."

"When the McCarran Act was being considered, its passage was protested by civic, religious, professional, political, labor and cultural organizations which represented a very large percentage of the people of this country. The Arts, Sciences and Professions Council renews its pledge to fight for the repeal of the Act and calls on the Government immediately to cease all proceedings under the Act."

BAIL FOR PHIL BART!

An Editorial

THE BUSINESS MANAGER of this paper, Phil Bart, is now in prison in Washington, D. C.

It seems that he was "in contempt" of the House Committee on Un-American Activities which sought to turn him into an informer and stoolpigeon.

The trumped-up case of the government was so flimsy, that it dropped 24 out of the 32 counts against him. But the terror-ridden atmosphere of the witchhunts brought him a three-months prison sentence—and a denial of bail pending his appeal.

The denial of bail is unusual. It shows a desire to impose political punishment. We urge public protests to Attorney General McGrath urging bail. The contempt is not with Phil Bart; it is with those who flout the democratic heritage of this nation and manipulate power to stifle political opposition to the war-mongers.

Why Labor Sec'y Tobin Peddles Anti-Soviet Lies

(First in a Series)

SECRETARY OF LABOR Maurice J. Tobin has entered into a lie-peddling race with the anti-Soviet warmongers. Through a special "international activities" department of his Department of Labor he is out to prove that he can spread the tallest and most despicable lies about the Soviet Union and he is appealing to the labor movement for cooperation to help make the lies stick.

A press release from Tobin's office, accompanied by a sample copy, announced the issuance by his department of a pamphlet titled: "The Truth Crushes Commie Lies." The pamphlet simply lists a couple of pages of old and familiar lies about the Soviet labor movement and working conditions, without even claiming to cite evidence to make them look convincing, and they are presented as the "truth." Apparently, it is taken for granted that people will believe anything about the USSR, especially if it is presented as a U. S. government document.

The Labor Department also takes refuge behind the fact that the Soviet authorities never dignify with a reply these same old lies that have been varnished as often as refuted by non-Com-

munist since the Revolution of 1917. The anti-Soviet propagandists always work on the old Barnum theory that there is a sucker born every minute who'll go for an old swindle.

Today those same old lies are being refurbished for an even more sinister purpose than in the past; to lend fuel for those who want a war against the Soviet Union—to provide a "justification" for such a war in the eyes of the unionists.

But there is still another reason for this anti-Soviet lie campaign that the Labor Department has undertaken. As I propose to show in this series, every one of those lies aimed at the Soviet Union, TURN INTO TRUTH WHEN REVERSED AS CHARGES AGAINST THE LATEST TREND OF U. S. GOVERNMENT POLICY ON LABOR.

I WILL TAKE UP Tobin's lies one by one, and to refute each of them I will not base myself on the numerous excellent sources of truth on the USSR, but will cite as evidence "The Report of the CIO Delegation to the Soviet Union" submitted in May, 1946, by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, who headed the group.

The delegates and signers of the report, included some of Tobin's most favored CIO leaders who were rightwingers then as today: presidents Joe Curran of maritime; John Green, then of ship-

(Continued on Page 6)



War on Job Bias Mapped at Negro Labor Council Convention

By Mel Fiske

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council, "primarily an organization for Negro workers," was launched on a wave of enthusiasm that had brought over 6,000 out to a concert by Paul Robeson. The record-shattering crowd, 4,000 of whom packed every inch of space in the Golden Gate Ballroom Friday night, and 2,000 who jammed up Lenox Ave. at 142 St. to hear the world-famed Negro artist sing, sent the council into its expanded fight to break down discrimination in jobs.

It was a people's concert for a new people's organization, and the people were there to back it. Even the police admitted that the attendance at the concert was unprecedented in the history of Harlem.

405 DELEGATES

On hand to participate in the official formation of the council Saturday were 405 delegates from 76 local AFL, CIO, and independent unions from every section of the city, and 41 organizations. From 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., the delegates lined up an action program that included campaigns to:

- Organize 10,000 Negro workers into the council by August, when a National Negro Labor Council convention is scheduled.
- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white industries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.



ROBESON



SMITH

- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70% of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."
- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.
- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to supply housing, hospitals, schools and parks for all people.

GUINIER KEYNOTES

Outlined by Ewart Guinier, chairman, and Ferdinand Smith, executive secretary of the Harlem Trade Union Council, the program laid out in detail by the Program Committee headed by Ernest Thompson, secretary of the United Electrical Workers Fair Practices

Committee, and Mrs. Nina Evans, president of the Domestic Workers Union.

Guinier, in the keynote address, traced the development of the Harlem Trade Union Council since its organization two years ago. He said the council's further growth and expansion was dictated by the needs and desires of the Negro workers who have long sought an organization of their own.

Smith declared "the basic program of the council must continue to be to unite Negro and white workers in the City of New York to obtain and protect the economic, political and social rights of Negro wage earners and to promote the full participation by Negro workers in the trade union movement.

The policy was expanded by Revels Cayton, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union organizer, who maintained that "the old unity of the past doesn't fill the bill today. While Negro workers are building a movement of Negro trade unionists, the white workers dedicate themselves to winning their white brothers and sisters in support of the Negro workers."

Cayton, describing the Negro people as "powerful John Henry's" (Continued on Page 9)

AFL Urges Action for 1952 Elections

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), urged union members today to stop crying over 1950 election setbacks and start a full-scale counter-attack against "reactionaries" in 1952.

Writing in the current issue of his organization's paper, "The League Reporter," Keenan said union members "have all had a good cry" over 1950 results, when many friends of labor were beaten at the polls. But, he said, "we are not so bad off as we might be" as far as the makeup of Congress is concerned, so "now it is time to start training for the next contest—Nov. 4, 1952."

The League, he emphasized, "is planning a full-scale counterattack in 1952." He called on local and state league's "to start their plans immediately," and promised his national headquarters will do everything it can "to get the ball rolling."

"Many union members and officers were disappointed by the 1950 elections," he said. "Some are worried that we won't get the crumbs that are usually thrown to us by a reactionary Congress. Some are ready to withdraw from the political field."

He said the current Congress is in a "stalemate."

"We can't get Taft-Hartley repealed or good laws passed," he commented.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, June 3.—Three weeks of intensive peace activity, leading up to the American People's Peace Congress, was urged here today by a gathering of national sponsors of the APC. The program outlined here centered around the Johnson resolution and urged the winning of Senate support for the proposal to end the Korean war on June 25. The program includes:

- One thousand peace meetings throughout the land between now and the opening of the Peace Congress in Chicago on June 29.
- Prayers for peace in the churches and synagogues of the nation on June 23-24.
- Noon-time observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25 in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.
- Special appeals and delegations to the United Nations and

movement figures as Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands, prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ernest De Maio and John Cojack, vice-presidents of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Halio Moorehead, of American Women for Peace, Dr. Lucius E. Porter, former professor at Yenchang University, Scott Nearing.

They were concluding their session here today with a workshop dealing with the program of the three-day Peace Congress in Chicago.

The program of action was outlined by Thomas Richardson, former anti-discrimination chairman of the United Public Workers. He stressed the importance of peace actions for the remainder of this month, reaching a climax on the anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean war, June 25.

In the words of the statement adopted here, "the utter waste of war, the frightful desolation in its wake, the measureless agony of countless Korean families, the death of thousands of young Americans far distant from their homes" (Continued on Page 9)

B'klyn Docker Killed When Overloaded Sling Snaps

By Mel Fiske

Henry Facen, 37, longshoreman, of 44 W. 135 St., was crushed to death Friday when an overloaded rope sling snapped, and a 3,000 pound crated automobile fell into the hold of a freighter at Pier No. 3 in Brooklyn. Two other longshoremen, working in the hold of the Rotterdam-Lloyd Steamship line freighter, were injured, one severely.

Facen was employed by the Spencer Stevedoring Co. at Bush Terminal.

Austin Barton, 37, of 166-04 107 Ave., Jamaica, was taken to Norwegian Hospital, 46 St. and old son.

Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, with a fractured left knee and other injuries. Hospital authorities said his condition was "fair."

Harry Prishvalko, 66, of 416 E. Ninth St., New York, suffered a lacerated scalp.

Facen, born and raised in North Carolina, came to New York from Pittsburgh about ten years ago. He leaves a widow and an 11-year-old son.

MIX UP TRUMAN NOTES TO ATTLEE AND IRAN PREMIER

TEHRAN, June 3.—Iran announced tonight that the messages from President Truman on the Iranian oil situation got mixed up, and the President's message to British prime minister Clement Attlee went by mistake to Iranian premier Mohamed Mossadegh.

The diplomatic "comedy of errors" was reported by Tehran radio as U. S. ambassador Henry F. Grady said he was "more hopeful" of a solution.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. announced it would send representatives to Iran to discuss nationalization.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The State Department confirmed today that a copy of a message from President Truman intended for British prime minister Attlee had been given to the Iranian premier by U. S. ambassador Grady by mistake.

But Department spokesman Michael J. McDermott said the two messages were "substantially" the same and "we won't think" any damage was done by the switch.

East Germany Is Polled on Rearmament

BERLIN, June 3.—Millions of citizens of the German Democratic Republic went to the polls today to vote in a plebiscite asking them to express their opinion on German rearmament and the conclusion of a German peace treaty in 1951.

Predictions were that the results would be overwhelmingly against U.S. efforts to create a west German army as part of the Atlantic Pact force of aggression and for a peace treaty.

Results of a similar plebiscite in western Germany, which has been going on for weeks despite an official ban by the U.S.-controlled Bonn regime, have shown a vast majority against rearmament and for a peace treaty.

Officials of the German Democratic republic predicted that 96 percent of the registered voters would participate in the plebiscite which will continue through Tuesday.

The question to which the voters are asked to provide an answer reads: "Are you against the re-militarization of Germany and in favor of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany in the year 1951?"

Bart Sentenced to 3 Months; Denied Bail

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews on Friday sentenced Philip Bart, general manager of the Daily Worker, to three months in prison and \$500 fine for contempt of Congress, and then refused to release him on bail pending appeal. James T. Wright, Bart's attorney, immediately prepared to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in an effort to secure his release on bail.

Judge Matthews had found Bart guilty of "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee in a brief trial here May 3. Bart was charged with 32 counts for refusing to answer questions propounded by the witchhunt committee. Recognizing the weak case it had against Bart, the Government dropped 24 of the counts. The judge ruled that in the remaining

eight counts Bart had not properly claimed his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

Bart's appearance before the House Un-Americans was in June, 1950.

When Judge Matthews pronounced sentence Friday morning, she served notice that, in contrast to the usual handling of such cases, she would not continue bail while an appeal was made to a higher court.

Bart would be required to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in a new application for bail, she said.

A U. S. deputy marshal took Bart in custody and by noon he had been transferred to the district jail.

Wright began the preparation of the papers necessary for the application to the Circuit Court and filed them late Friday afternoon.

Trenton 6 Weren't Men She Saw, Witness States

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J.—The Trenton Six defense rested today after calling Mrs. Virginia Barclay, 23-year-old white housewife, who testified that none of the six Negro defendants resembled three men she saw leaving William Horner's second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948, shortly after Horner was killed. Mrs. Barclay was the 70th defense witness.

At about 11 a.m. on the date Horner was killed, Mrs. Barclay told the court, she was sitting in her dining room window and at 222 North Broad St., across the street from Horner's, saw "three light-complexioned colored men" enter a blue-green, four-door 1936 Plymouth car and drive away with the right rear door open. One of the men, she said, "wore metal-rimmed glasses" and all of them "looked like teen-agers."

Mrs. Barclay, police have testified, furnished the information for the first alarms and descriptions of suspects, but she revealed on the stand today that she was not asked to identify any of the present defendants until May, 1948, three months after their arrest. Defense attorney George Pellettieri, after eliciting the fact that she had been asked by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe in May, 1948, to view photographs of the six men, queried the witness:

Q. And that's the first time they attempted to have you identify these men?

A. That's right.

NOT THE CAR

The witness at this point was shown pictures of a black, two-door, 1935 Ford car, which the state now claims was the get-away car. She was sure the car in the picture was not the car she saw.

Pellettieri turned again to identification.

Q. And you told the Prosecutor that these were not the men you saw?

A. That's right.

Mrs. Barclay's husband, Carl, preceded her on the stand and established the time of her observations by the fact that he had to leave just before 11 a.m. to reach his job on time. The young wife had seen the men leave the store and enter the car just after watching her husband from the window. The state contends that Horner was killed at 10:30 a.m.

Prosecutor Volpe spent most of his time on cross-examination in badgering Mrs. Barclay, who was pregnant and seemed ill-at-ease on the witness stand, on the time factor.

She had testified at the 1948 Trenton Six trial that her observations were made "about 11:30," and she insisted that she could not be positive about the time except in relation to her husband's leaving.

Mrs. Louise Oates, a neighbor of Collis English, defendant, was not allowed to testify as to the social environment of three defendants—English, John McKenzie and McKinley Forrest. Judge Ralph J. Smalley held that the testimony was immaterial.

The other three defendants are James Thorpe, Horace Wilson and Ralph Cooper. The charge against

all is "murder in the course of an attempted robbery, and the state is asking the death penalty.

Prosecutor Volpe took exactly two months, March 5 to May 4, to establish, with a string of police witnesses, that William Horner, white, age 72, was killed by unknown assailant or assailants in his second-hand furniture store at 213 No. Broad St., Trenton. The only state's evidence produced is contained in three alleged "confessions" which Dr. Frederic Wertham, famous psychiatrist, testified was "induced fiction . . . produced by the Police Department." Two other such "confessions" were ruled out as evidence by Judge Smalley as illegally obtained.

When defense counsel announced the close of their case today, Judge Smalley turned to the jury and delivered the following short address of "appreciation":

"I don't believe I've ever said this to a jury before."

"We now begin to see the end of this trial . . ."

"For your extraordinary patience and attention I have the greatest respect. It is without doubt the finest performance it has ever been my pleasure to observe."

PS. The six Negro defendants have patiently waited in jail for three years, 11 months of which were spent in the death house. There was no praise from the bench for their patience.

Nazi Soldiers Hold Rally in West Germany

FRANKFURT, June 3.—About 1,000 members of the former Nazi Wehrmacht gathered in Kassel for a "reunion" tonight to build the fascist Socialist Reich's Party.

Many observers noted the similarity between this gathering of ex-members of the Gross Deutschland Division and World War I veterans' gatherings in the 1920's that served as nucleus for Hitler's brownshirted army.

There were rumors that Nazi Maj. Gen. Ernst Remer, a former Gross Deutschland member and now deputy leader of the SRP, would appear at the gathering.

The SRP has already organized "action squads."

While the U.S.-controlled Bonn regime has banned meetings of peace groups, no steps have been taken to halt this "veterans" meeting.

'Price War' Spreads to California

Price-cutting wars are expected to break out in San Francisco and Omaha today.

In New York, Macy's said it would be satisfied to stop reductions at 6 percent.

But competitors cried that Macy's offer was a "false truce." They charged that when they meet Macy's 6 percent cuts, the big store chops off another 6 percent.

Say Japanese Reserves Used In Korea

MOSCOW, June 3.—The Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged today that 10,000 Japanese "Police Reservists" are fighting in Korea while 130,000 more prepare for battle.

Pravda also assailed the American draft peace treaty for Japan, denouncing it as a "blueprint for new aggression by Japanese imperialism in alliance with the American ruling classes."

All Moscow newspapers printed a dispatch from Paris charging that the latest western proposal for a Big Four Foreign Ministers' Conference was a political maneuver to make it appear that "everything now depends on Soviet good will."

DENIES REPORT

TOKYO, June 3.—A spokesman for Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway tonight denied that the Moscow newspaper report that Japanese troops are fighting in Korea.

"There are no Japanese troops in the United Nations army in Korea, and there never have been," the Supreme Commander's spokesman said.

Daily Worker

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The Worker	1.00	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)		
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00	\$14.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	12.00
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- Break down the walls of discrimination in the building trades, printing and other lily-white industries. A program to register Negro and Spanish speaking men and women for such jobs, and for training was established.
- Improve the hiring and job conditions of "the 70% of employed Negro women in New York City who are forced into domestic work."
- Struggle for upgrading and promotion of Negro workers in all sections of industry.
- Fight for a program of production for peace, not war, to sup-



ROBESON



SMITH

Committee, and Mrs. Nina Evans, president of the Domestic Workers Union.

Guinier, in the keynote address, traced the development of the Harlem Trade Union Council since its organization two years ago. He said the council's further growth and expansion was dictated by the needs and desires of the Negro workers who have long sought an organization of their own.

Smith declared "the basic program of the council must continue to be to unite Negro and white workers in the City of New York to obtain and protect the economic, political and social rights of Negro wage earners and to promote the full participation by Negro workers in the trade union movement.

The policy was expanded by Revels Cayton, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union organizer, who maintained that "the old unity of the past doesn't fill the bill today. While Negro workers are building a movement of Negro trade unionists, the white workers dedicate themselves to winning their white brothers and sisters in support of the Negro workers."

Cayton, describing the Negro people as "powerful John Henry's

(Continued on Page 9)

AFL Urges Action for 1952 Elections

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), urged union members today to stop crying over 1950 election setbacks and start a full-scale counter-attack against "reactionaries" in 1952.

Writing in the current issue of his organization's paper, "The League Reporter," Keenan said union members "have all had a good cry" over 1950 results, when many friends of labor were beaten at the polls. But, he said, "we are not so bad off as we might be" as far as the makeup of Congress is concerned, so "now it is time to start training for the next contest—Nov. 4, 1952."

The League, he emphasized, "is planning a full-scale counterattack in 1952." He called on local and state league's "to start their plans immediately," and promised his national headquarters will do everything it can "to get the ball rolling."

"Many union members and officers were disappointed by the 1950 elections," he said. "Some are worried that we won't get the crumbs that are usually thrown to us by a reactionary Congress. Some are ready to withdraw from the political field."

He said the current Congress is in a "stalemate."

"We can't get Taft-Hartley repealed or good laws passed," he commented.

1,000 Rallies to Urge Korea Peace

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, June 3.—Three weeks of intensive peace activity, leading up to the American People's Peace Congress, was urged here today by a gathering of national sponsors of the APC. The program outlined here centered around the Johnson resolution and urged the winning of Senate support for the proposal to end the Korean war on June 25. The program includes:

- One thousand peace meetings throughout the land between now and the opening of the Peace Congress in Chicago on June 29.
- Prayers for peace in the

churches and synagogues of the nation on June 23-24.

- Noon-time observances and memorial ceremonies on Monday, June 25 in the mines, factories, farms, schools and homes.
- Special appeals and delegations to the United Nations and

movement figures as Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former governor of the Virgin Islands, prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist, Ernest De Maio and John Gojack, vice-presidents of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Haliois Moorehead, of American Women for Peace, Dr. Lucius E. Porter, former professor at Yenchang University, Scott Nearing.

They were concluding their session here today with a workshop dealing with the program of the three-day Peace Congress in Chicago.

The program of action was outlined by Thomas Richardson, former anti-discrimination chairman of the United Public Workers. He challenged them to enter into a genuine debate of the basic war issue.

"I offer the floor of the American People's Peace Congress as an appropriate arena for a debate of the real issue of peace versus war," declared the wire to Senators Paul Douglas and Robert A. Taft.

Dr. DuBois invited the Senators to the Chicago Coliseum, where the giant congress opens on June 29 with an expected 5,000 delegates from the entire country.

The gathering of sponsors here included such outstanding peace

(Continued on Page 9)

LYL Leader Assails Lie He 'Evaded' Draft

Roosevelt Ward, Labor Youth League leader arrested by the FBI on phony draft "evasion" charges, yesterday declared the charges were baseless and said he was ready at anytime to comply with Selective Service laws.

The Negro youth leader was arrested Thursday by FBI agents on a complaint from Louisiana draft officials, and was released under \$5,000 bail late Friday afternoon. The charges are that Ward failed to notify the New Orleans draft officials of a change of address in New York City, where he has lived for several years, and of failing to report for induction.

"I have not evaded any call by Selective Service," Ward declared. "I have complied with the requirements and obligations established by the Selective Service Act. . . . I want to repeat that I have always been and am now available for meeting the requirements of induction."

A hearing on Ward's case will be conducted today (Monday) before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald in Room 33, of the Federal Building at Foney Square.

STATES STAND

Ward pointed out that "my activities as a leader of the Labor Youth League have been devoted to the fight for peace, for Negro rights and against the drive toward fascism. Neither I, as an individual, nor the League members, including myself, would believe in or practice such an unprincipled and individualistic act as has been falsely attributed to me. I want to say as emphatically as possible that such action is absolutely alien to my own principles and to the League, of which I am a member."

"This vicious attack is cut out of the same cloth of terror and (Continued on Back Page)

Mayor to Offer Plan Tomorrow To Transit Union

Mayor Impellitteri will submit a plan to "head off" the July 1 strike scheduled by the Transit Workers Union, at an emergency session of the Board of Estimate tomorrow morning at City Hall. The plan, it was believed, has been prepared by Edward McGuire, the mayor's transit advisor and recently the counsel for the Third Ave. Transit Co. in proceedings against the TWU.

Impellitteri's sudden decision to act is a victory for the workers. On Friday he had insisted that he was "not responsible" for the engineers report proposing a 40-hour week with wage cuts, layoffs and reduction of transit services, and even threatened reprisals against the 12,000 workers who demonstrated outside City Hall.

Over the weekend, TWU president Michael J. Quill said, "If the Mayor wants to prevent a strike on July 1, he better step in."

The union leaders of Local 100, headed by Matthew Guinan, will meet with the Board this morning to present the union's demands for a 10 percent wage increase and a 40-hour week.

French Unions Urge Unity Front to Stop DeGaulle

By Joseph Starobin

FRANCE'S General Confederation of Labor—representing 80 percent of its organized workers—has served notice on Gen. DeGaulle that if he tries to come to power, he will find "the workingclass blocking his road." And if he tries to break the labor movement, "he will break his teeth."

This was one high point in a three-hour report of the CGT's general secretary, Benoit Frachon, at the opening session of the five-day 28th Congress.

The Palais des Expositions was overfilled; great banners proclaiming that "unity is the decisive arm of the working class" and that "the defense of our daily bread is inseparable from the fight for peace" hung on the

huge walls. Immense photos of the other CGT secretary, Alain Le Leap, and the late Ambroise Crozat (responsible for the Social Security system) and Frachon himself stood out behind the stage where outstanding political leaders, artists, writers, and fraternal delegates from most of Europe sat in rapt attention.

Among the guests were Otis Jenkins, American West Coast

unionist, and Arthur Homer, of the British miners.

Thirty-six separate industrial federations were represented—more than 12,000 separate locals, the men and women from the shops and mines.

FRACHON—the stocky metal worker, a key leader of the wartime Resistance, one of the founders of the World Federation (Continued on Page 9)

City Hall Rally Backs TWU Strike Call

By Mel Fiske and Michael Singer

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

Twelve thousand city transit workers on Friday afternoon at City Hall roared out their intention to strike July 1 unless Mayor Impellitteri and the Board of Transportation comes across with a 40-hour week at 48 hours pay. Packing Murray St. from Broadway to Church St. after surrounding City Hall and the triangular plaza with yearly wage cut and speedup, and a sea of men and signs. The 12,000 then cheered and roared approval of the July 1 strike call.

CIO Transport Workers Union members voted to "tear up" recommendations proposing a \$300 men marched around City Hall. Only non-

operating workers, and workers least of all." Impellitteri added:

"There is a place other than City Hall for grievances to be discussed. . . . Let the union seek the rewards of labor in reason rather than rebellion."

Without knowing of the statement, the 12,000 workers gave the Mayor their answer to his attempts to placate them with talk of "reason." Another sea of hands ordered Quill to "tear up" the report by two firms of engineers to the Board of Transportation.

Quill performed the job before a battery of photographers, and the 12,000 workers roared. They roared at every mention of the July 1 strike deadline. And they cheered when Quill declared the strike would be a "painless" one.

Quill said the TWU would demand two and three weeks' vacation pay for city transit workers if they were forced out on strike July 1.

He assured the people of the city that the union would do "everything possible" to reach a solution and settlement of the TWU's demands before the July 1 deadline, and placed the "responsibility" for any stoppage after that on the Mayor's shoulders.

"The ball is in the Mayor's hands," Quill declared. "He can have peace, or he can have a strike."

Quill praised the transit workers for defying the Condon-Wadlin no-strike law. He revealed that the Board of Transportation commissioners had notified the transit workers Tuesday that they would be violating the law if they staged their half-day stoppage. Again Quill tore up the board notice, and again the 12,000 workers erupted in a loud cheer.

Guinan, who revealed that the board had scrapped the engineers report at the TWU's insistence, said the board hoped to draw the union into its attempt to stall off the 40-hour week from nine to 12 months. The board, Guinan declared, wanted the union to sit down with them to "survey" methods to install the 40-hour week.

A prolonged "boo" was the transit workers' answer to the board's plans. The roar of disapproval changed quickly when Guinan snapped into the loudspeaker: "If the Board wants to force our hand, come July 1, we'll increase this 12,000 to 42,000."

The resolution adopted by the 12,000 told Mayor Impellitteri to recognize that an "emergency exists in the transit lines," and asked him to "take charge of negotiations. . . ."

The TWU underscored its demands for the 40-hour week at 48 hours pay, and pressed its demand for a 10 percent cost of living increase on top of it. The union's executive board, at a meeting with the Board of Transportation Thursday morning, suggested that the board put the 40-hour week at 48-hour pay in effect on July 1 for 13,200 maintenance workers. The remaining 26,300 operating workers, the union declared, should be put on a 40-hour week as soon as operating schedules are revised, but that they begin receiving time and a half for overtime after July 1.

Other speakers at the rally were R. J. Thomas and Morris Iushevitz, for the national and city CIO, John O'Donnell, TWU counsel, and Ellis Van Riper, Local 100, secretary-treasurer.

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Bart Sentenced to 3 Months; Denied Bail

The Worker Washington Bureau

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews on Friday sentenced Philip Bart, general manager of the Daily Worker, to three months in prison and \$500 fine for contempt of Congress, and then refused to release him on bail pending appeal. James T. Wright, Bart's attorney, immediately prepared to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in an effort to secure his release on bail.

Judge Matthews had found Bart guilty of "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee in a brief trial here May 3. Bart was charged with 32 counts for refusing to answer questions propounded by the witchhunt committee. Recognizing the weak case it had against Bart, the Government dropped 24 of the counts. The judge ruled that in the remaining

eight counts Bart had not properly claimed his privilege under the Fifth Amendment.

Bart's appearance before the House Un-Americans was in June, 1950.

When Judge Matthews pronounced sentence Friday morning, she served notice that, in contrast to the usual handling of such cases, she would not continue bail while an appeal was made to a higher court.

Bart would be required to go before the Circuit Court of Appeals in a new application for bail, she said.

A U. S. deputy marshal took Bart in custody and by noon he had been transferred to the district jail.

Wright began the preparation of the papers necessary for the application to the Circuit Court and filed them late Friday afternoon.

Trenton 6 Weren't Men She Saw, Witness States

By Abner W. Berry

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

TRENTON, N. J.—The Trenton Six defense rested today after calling Mrs. Virginia Barclay, 23-year-old white housewife, who testified that none of the six Negro defendants resembled three men she saw leaving William Horner's second-hand store on Jan. 27, 1948, shortly after Horner was killed. Mrs. Barclay was the 70th defense witness.

At about 11 a.m. on the date Horner was killed, Mrs. Barclay told the court, she was sitting in her dining room window and at 222 North Broad St., across the street from Horner's, saw "three light-completed colored men" enter a blue-green, four-door 1936 Plymouth car and drive away with the right rear door open. One of the men, she said, "wore metal-rimmed glasses" and all of them "looked like teen-agers."

Mrs. Barclay, police have testified, furnished the information for the first alarms and descriptions

of suspects, but she revealed on the stand today that she was not asked to identify any of the present defendants until May, 1948, three months after their arrest. Defense attorney George Pellettieri, after eliciting the fact that she had been asked by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe in May, 1948, to view photographs of the six men, queried the witness:

Q. And that's the first time they attempted to have you identify these men?
A. That's right.

NOT THE CAR
The witness at this point was shown pictures of a black, two-

door, 1935 Ford car, which the state now claims was the get-away car. She was sure the car in the picture was not the car she saw. Pellettieri turned again to identification.

Q. And you told the Prosecutor that these were not the men you saw?

A. That's right.

Mrs. Barclay's husband, Carl, preceded her on the stand and established the time of her observations by the fact that he had to leave just before 11 a.m. to reach his job on time. The young wife had seen the men leave the store and enter the car just after

watching her husband from the window. The state contends that Horner was killed at 10:30 a.m.

Prosecutor Volpe spent most of his time on cross-examination in badgering Mrs. Barclay, who was pregnant and seemed ill-at-ease on the witness stand, on the time factor. She had testified at the 1948 Trenton Six trial that her observations were made "about 11:30," and she insisted that she could not be positive about the time except in relation to her husband's leaving.

BARS WITNESS

Mrs. Louise Oates, a neighbor of Collis English, defendant, was not allowed to testify as to the social environment of three defendants—English, John McKenzie and McKinley Forrest. Judge Ralph J. Smalley held that the testimony was immaterial.

The other three defendants are James Thorpe, Horace Wilson and Ralph Cooper. The charge against all is "murder in the course of an attempted robbery, and the state is asking the death penalty.

Prosecutor Volpe took exactly two months, March 5 to May 4, to establish, with a string of police witnesses, that William Horner, white, age 72, was killed by unknown assailant or assailants in his second-hand furniture store at 213 No. Broad St., Trenton. The only state's evidence produced is contained in three alleged "confessions" which Dr. Frederic Wertham, famous psychiatrist, testified was "induced fiction . . . produced by the Police Department." Two other such "confessions" were ruled out as evidence by Judge Smalley as illegally obtained.

When defense counsel announced the close of their case today, Judge Smalley turned to the jury and delivered the following short address of "appreciation":

"I don't believe I've ever said this to a jury before.

"We now begin to see the end of this trial. . . .

"For your extraordinary patience and attention I have the greatest respect. It is without doubt the finest performance it has ever been my pleasure to observe."

PS. The six Negro defendants have patiently waited in jail for three years, 11 months of which were spent in the death house. There was no praise from the bench for their patience.

'Price War' Laid to Bulging Retail Shelves

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

The real reason behind the current "price war" was confirmed Friday in a Wall Street Journal survey of consumer goods inventories in department stores. Inventories, it was shown, were 29 percent over last year, a proof that high prices, brought on by the war economy, have seriously curtailed buying power.

Further evidence came in requests by TV producers, automobile dealers and other business interests that Congress either relax or suspend credit curbs. There are now one half million unsold TV sets piled up in warehouses.

But the Wall Street Journal survey showed that many other items as well were affected, including such necessities as men's and women's clothing.

The paper said that the nation's retailers are jittery because "they are nearly all sitting on super-high inventories" and because "their sales, measured in physical volume of goods, have for many weeks trailed behind a year ago."

Here are some of the April inventory figures, based on the situation in 350 top stores, as published by the journal:

Mattresses, springs, etc., 99 percent over April, 1950; TV, radio sets and phonographs, 202 percent; blankets, comforters, spreads, 71 percent; toys and games, 76 percent; rugs and carpets, 60 percent; and silverware and clocks, 45 percent.

Men's and women's clothing inventories are up by about 25 percent.

"Retailers everywhere," said the Wall Street Journal, "confess to fat stocks of merchandise. Their shelves and warehouses bulge with everything from suits and dresses to rugs and radios."

Department stores executives also told the journal that nowadays manufacturers make deliveries of orders in record speed. Many store operators informed the paper that they are not going to do much buying in the near future. "Let the manufacturers sweat for a little while," one of them said.

Anti-Bias Battles Spread Throughout South

ATLANTA, June 3.—The fight to end segregation in the South, which has reached a new level with the trial now going on in Charleston, S. C., in which the NAACP is challenging Jim Crow in the public schools, has roused Negro-hating white officials here to shifty plans and open threats for action to circumvent an expected decision against segregation.

Gov. Talmadge, who threatened that Georgia will close its schools rather than allow Negro and white children to study together, is now making dark references to the "nullification doctrine" of the slaveholding South of a century ago. This was the doctrine of State's Rights to flaunt Federal authority which led directly to secession and the Civil War.

Says that white supremacist organ, the Atlanta Constitution:

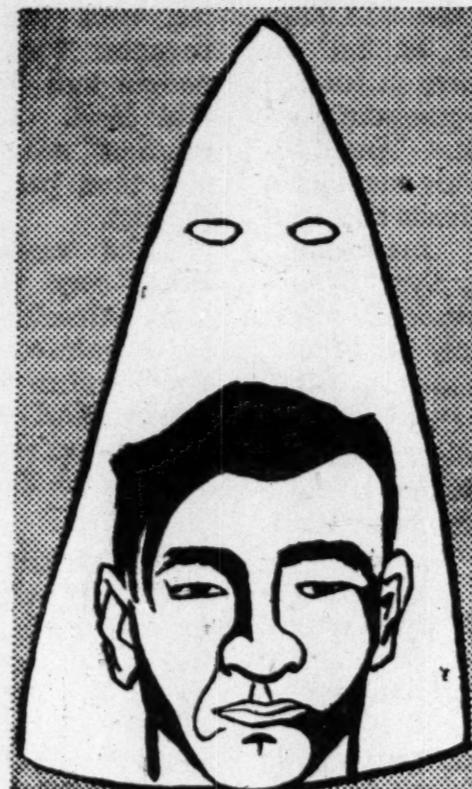
"... Mr. Talmadge has expressed the belief that President Truman would be reluctant to employ force in behalf of a decision affecting education patterns in the South."

The legislatures in both Georgia and South Carolina have taken steps to circumvent the law, in case the decision goes against the Negro-haters.

The Georgia appropriations bill has a special clause denying all state funds to any "white" school in the state that admits a single Negro student, even on court order.

In South Carolina the laws have been amended so that school trustees can lease or sell school buildings to provide organizations or religious institutions.

Meantime, in Clifton Forge, Va., Delegate Robert Whitehead of the State Assembly, taking the "lib-



HERMAN TALMADGE

eral" approach, held out the threat that if the Negro people in Virginia don't stop fighting against Jim Crow in education, they'll hurt their chances to get improvements in their present separate schools. He urged that if the white-supremacist "want... segregation in the public schools they must be prepared to pay for it" by improving Negro schools.

But the campaign against Jim Crow, being spearheaded in the South by the NAACP, grows broader and deeper. Not only in South Carolina but also in Virginia and Georgia are test cases being carried into the courts.

In Miami, Fla., and Tucson, Ariz., city decisions against segregated schools have been won. In Miami the Negro teachers who formerly taught the children in the separate Negro schools are now appealing to the courts to keep themselves from being hounded

out of their teaching jobs through the change.

Meanwhile, in Norfolk, Va., a group of Negro citizens on Memorial Day, led by the NAACP, went swimming on lily-white Colonial Beach, as a test of the setup which gives Negroes no beach space for bathing in the area.

And, encouraged by a recent settlement out of court of the Pennsylvania Railroad with Mrs. Lillie Belle Perez, of New York, who sued the road for \$100,000 damages because she was forced to ride in a Jim Crow coach south of Richmond when she had paid for a reserved seat, two more victims of railroad segregation in the South have sued another railroad.

They are Paul Walker of Boston, and his daughter, who were forced into a filthy Jim Crow coach at Jacksonville, Fla. They are suing the Atlantic Coastline Railroad for \$15,000.

Southern Events

CORINTH, Miss., June 3.—At the Gateway plant here 43 Negro workers recently protested against an assault on one of them by the manager by a demonstration sit-down strike.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 3.—Cooperation between Negro and white workers at the Williford Manufacturing Co. has broken the job ceiling instituted by management. Two jobs in the higher classifications formerly reserved for "whites only" are now held by Negro workers.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—A worker at the Higgins, Inc., plant here is suffering from third degree burn on 75 percent of his body as a result of an unexplained fire. Frank J. Ostermann, 25-year-old painter, was getting ready to spray-paint the wing tank of the "Guaratinga" when the hold burst into flames.

... Joseph Clovese, about 107 years old, and for most of his life a resident of Louisiana and Mississippi, is the only surviving Negro Union soldier who fought for his people's freedom in the Civil War. Clovese was born a slave at St. Bernard Parish, La., and escaped to join the Union Army during the siege of Vicksburg. He was first a drummer, later an infantryman. After the war, he worked on Mississippi boats, and helped put up one of the first telegraph lines between New Orleans and Biloxi. In 1948, he moved to Pontiac, Mich.

NEW CASTLE, Va., June 3.—Electric power interests here are trying to discredit the electric cooperatives by red-baiting, charged Assembly Delegate Robert Whitehead at the recent annual meeting of the Craig-Botetourt Electric Cooperative. "This is the age-old tactic of pinning a questionable tag on the other fellow, and then damning him by association of names," Whitehead said. "It makes my blood boil to watch this low-down technique being employed against the REA financed cooperatives...." He charged the private power trust with excessive charges and "moss-back policies" which deprived farmers of needed electricity.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 3.—In a run-off election last week, Nashville elected its second Negro to the City Council. Robert Lillard, Negro attorney and retired city fireman, defeated his white opponent by 669 votes to 540. Alexander Looby, Negro attorney,

was elected to the council in the May 10 municipal elections.

Looby and Lillard are the first Negroes to serve in the 21-man Nashville Council in more than 30 years. Their election was credited by observers here to the abolition of the poll tax in Tennessee.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 3.—Transit workers for the Duke Power Co., striking for a wage increase of 11 to 15½ cents an hour, have stopped the busses in six Carolina cities.

AIKEN, S. C., June 3.—Government plans for expanding the H-bomb plant projects here and near Augusta, Ga., are reflected in the announcement that credit restrictions have been lifted to allow the building of a thousand dwelling units for workers in the H-bomb area.

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—The Atlantic and Danville Railway has almost doubled its net railway operating income in the first four months of 1951 over the like period in 1950. Figures for 1951 are \$61,736; for 1950, \$32,909.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 3.—A field day for stoop pigeons was inaugurated here by the recent officer of the Anti-Communist Association of Texas to pay a bounty of \$5 for every name turned in to them as that of a Communist.

Clyde Wantland, führer of the Anti-Communist Association, has stated that he wants to test the state's new "Communist Control" law before the legislature adjourns, so that "weaknesses" in the bill can be fixed up by amendments. No Communists have registered under the new law.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., June 3.—The request of 32 high school teachers here for cost-of-living salary increases have been turned down by the school board.

ATLANTA, June 3.—One-fifth of the homes in this city, occupying about nine of the thirty-six square miles of Atlanta, are in nine slum areas, says Councilman John A. White, chairman of Atlanta's slum clearance committee. "Of 19,654 dwelling units in the nine areas, 17,188 need replacing," he stated last week.

U. S. Court Sends KKK Cops to Jail

ATLANTA, June 3.—A Georgia sheriff and deputy are guilty of denying their constitutional rights to a group of Negroes by turning them over to the KKK for flogging in 1948, the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decided last week. The Appeals Court

sustained the conviction of Sheriff John Lynch and Deputy William Hartline of Dade County, and ruled that they must each pay a \$1,000 fine and serve one year in prison.

The court said: "There was an organizational drive being conducted in Northeast Georgia by the Ku Klux Klan in 1948. Sheriff Lynch and his deputies attended several meetings of the Klan. At one meeting, some remarks were made about some Negroes creating a disturbance on Hooker Hill. Plans were then made for the burning of some crosses. Notice of one or more of these meetings were sent to defendants Lynch and Hartline. The latter personally aided in the building of the crosses....

KKK, COPS ARRIVE

"On this same night, Sheriff Lynch and his deputies arrived on Hooker Hill at about the same time the Klansmen arrived....

"At the same time of their (the Negro victims') arrest, one of the men appealed to Sheriff Lynch for protection, but the sheriff only walked away.

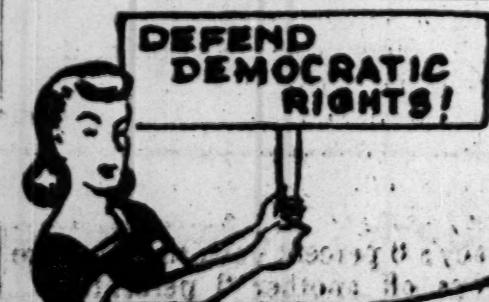
"The officers participated, or at least consented, to these Negroes being placed in cars and carried for a short distance.... and beaten. Following this, the Klansmen returned to Trenton, so did the officers, where they mixed and mingled together."

Negro's Death 'Justifiable'

DEERFIELD BEACH, Fla., June 3.—The cold-blooded killing of a Negro farm laborer by his white landlord was termed "justifiable homicide" by an all-white coroner's jury here last week.

When the Negro, David Alonso Smith, age 25, stepped unarmed out of his door, Otis Hall, manager of a grocery store and owner of the house where Smith lived, shot him dead with a 22 calibre rifle, Negro eye-witnesses said.

The Negroes testified that Hall had been drinking and had ordered them off the place and threatened to kill one of them. Hall admitted he had taken "a couple of drinks," and that Smith was unarmed. His excuse for the killing was that he had been having "trouble" with his Negro tenants.



Workers Leave After Insults

WASHINGTON, June 3.—When a Negro-hating Congressman from North Carolina told a joke insulting to the Negro people last week before a meeting of four thousand government workers, more than 10 percent of his audience, who were Negroes, walked out.

The Congressman, Harold D. Cooley, didn't apologize. Instead, he told another insulting story.

Rep. Cooley, who is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, was speaking at the fifth annual awards meeting of the Department of Agriculture, in the Washington Monument grounds, at which awards for distinguished or superior service were being given to 141 Department employees. Five Negroes, two of them women, were among those being honored.

When told later that he had insulted the Negroes in his audience, Rep. Cooley is reported to have said he didn't care what he had said, "either inadvertently or intentionally." The white supremacist Congressman added that he had proved his good feeling for Negroes by shaking hands with one of the Negro award-winners.

Of Things to Come

USSR Shown as Peace Force

By John Pittman

(What the MacArthur Hearings Reveal—No. 1)

THE MACARTHUR HEARINGS which had begun to appear interminable seem to be finally nearing an end. Whereupon Mister Average Man-of-Work may wonder if in all the oceans of words with which he has been bombarded by the tongue-wagging generals and politicians there is anything of importance which he didn't know before the vaudeville began. I believe there is.

Did the Average Man-of-Work know before the MacArthur hearings that the Soviet Union



is the mightiest force for peace in the world today? I do not think so. After all, everything he hears from the people he elected to govern him, from the President right down to the humblest city councilman; everything he reads in the newspapers and magazines; everything he sees on the cinema and television screens or stage—in short, almost every idea that enters his head from the usual sources of ideas tells him that the Soviet Union is the main threat to peace.

The hearings brought from the mouths of the high-and-mighty themselves the revelation that they would have long since spread the war in Korea to Manchuria and China but for one deterrent. That deterrent was the Soviet-Chinese alliance.

FOR THE RECORD, it is worth documenting this fact. Here's what the men said:

(May 21)

SEN. GEORGE (D-Ga): "... I said with Russia not coming in and we knew Russia was not coming in, there was nothing wrong in us striking back at the concentration points in Manchuria."

GEN. BRADLEY (General of the Army, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff): "Yes, but who can tell us they won't?"

SEN. GEORGE: "Well, I can understand that, General. How can you tell us that we won't get into war if we go into Iran tomorrow with the British and say that you must not take this oil or you must not nationalize? We are taking chances, General, everywhere."

GEN. BRADLEY: "That is right."

SEN. GEORGE: "And that is all I am saying. I was asking you this simple question: That from a strictly military point of view, with the assurance that Russia was not going to intervene directly, there was nothing wrong with Gen. MacArthur's request that his planes be permitted to break up the concentrations across the Yalu River, troop concentrations that were coming down on his own troops."

GEN. BRADLEY: "If you put in the condition, the assurance that Russia would not come into it, naturally the answer to your question is yes, it would be a military advantage."

SEN. GEORGE: "That is what I meant."

GEN. BRADLEY: "But no one can give us that assurance."

SEN. MORSE (R-Ore): "Therefore, General, has it been your opinion that you have believed that by implementing Gen. MacArthur's recommendations in respect to bombing and blocking would run a very great risk of bringing Russia into the war?"

GEN. BRADLEY: "Yes, I think it would run that risk."

SEN. MORSE: "Would it be fair for me, acting as a juror on this committee, Gen. Bradley, to form the conclusion that the primary difference between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Gen. MacArthur in respect to implementing his recommendations has been a difference of timing?"

GEN. BRADLEY: "It might eventually come down to a simple question of timing. I think it goes a little beyond that. In other words, if in our opinion we have a chance to solve it without this; if we can't, then it will devolve down into a question of timing."

SEN. GEORGE'S reference to "taking chances" if United States forces go into Iran with the British calls attention to the main deterrent to aggression in that country. This deterrent is the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921, under which Iran grants the Soviet Union the right to send the Red Army into the country if armed forces of another country enter.

Thus, the MacArthur hearings have brought forward a truth which had almost been submerged by the falsehoods pouring out of Washington every hour of the day, the truth that the Soviet Union, far from being a threat to peace, is the most powerful force preventing the extension of war.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES shows concern over the fate of the \$13,000,000 exported capital of American imperialism in foreign lands, and tries to promote popular support for it. "Such activity in distant lands may seem at first sight far from the concern of ordinary Americans," writes the Times, "yet in actuality these investments affect directly or indirectly all of us."

The Times comes up with that old baloney that "millions of Americans are partners in these foreign activities because they own stock in corporations such as Standard Oil and Bethlehem Steel..." And foreign countries ought to "give thought to the advantages of partnership with American private enterprise..."

"But for such partnership there must be climate of opinion and of law which respects the property rights of the investor, and recognizes that he, too, makes an important contribution for which compensation is deserved."

The HERALD TRIBUNE needles Secretary of State Acheson about the "policy information paper" on Formosa. "Publication of the paper," says the Trib, "does give propaganda ammunition to the Russians and the Chinese, and may trouble some allies who are already disturbed by the snipe flights of American diplomacy."

The NEWS discourses on "the nature of the enemy that the non-Communist part of the human race faces..." The

editorial is one of those abounding with white chauvinist arrogance toward the Chinese people and the Communists of that land. It lies that "mass murders" are going on in China, and then proceeds to "explain" the lies.

"The explanation, we believe," says the News, "is that these atrocities stem from the basic nature and philosophy of Communism itself, as dreamed up by Karl Marx and brought to full and poisonous flower by Lenin and Stalin."

The MIRROR columnist Ruth Alexander slanders the members of the hotel unions of New York. "One of the top listening posts for Reds could be the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union," she says. "While you are out of your hotel room the chambermaid has easy access to the contents of your luggage. And when you've had one too many at the bar, the good natured bartender is right there with sober ears to pick up choice information for the red network."

The JOURNAL-AMERICAN columnist George E. Sokolsky attacks the Quakers for advocating peace, and crudely distorts facts to back his twisted reasoning. "The United States followed the leadership of such pacifist groups as the Quakers, and produced the United Nations, to which we are committed so definitely that we risk our sons in Korea in a futile campaign to satisfy United Nations policies."

Negro Press Roundup

PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist, Majorie McKenzie, raises the call for Negro leaders "as big as the times." Miss McKenzie's comment was occasioned by the recent civil rights conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Washington.

"Perhaps," she wrote, "it is not only that the times are too large. It may be also that the men who lead us are too small. But if there is a stalemate in our affairs from lack of leadership, that is our responsibility. It is the lesson of history that leaders arise when they are needed. Our duty is to make our known..."

Miss McKenzie is no doubt sorely disturbed by the men who instead of being leaders are misleaders selling their people down the river.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER columnist Langston Hughes writes, "The papers say that Gen. Douglas MacArthur paid no mind to certain orders of his Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, President Truman. But he came home in style to take up lodgings in the Waldorf Astoria. Lt. Gilbert failed to carry out an order from a much lesser officer, but Gilbert went to prison for 20 years. MacArthur is rich and white. Gilbert is poor and colored."

The Defender raps Indian Prime Minister Nehru for his attempts to curb freedom of the press because "... it is very difficult for us to understand how a man who has suffered so long under British censorship should seek to deny full freedom to the press of his country now that he is running the state..." The Defender, however, goes on to lump Stalin with those who curb the press.

THE AFRO - AMERICAN charges Republican Senator Karl Mundt of South Dakota with a "cynical scheme ... for an unholy marriage of Republicans and Dixiecrats with an eye on the Presidency in 1952... To do this the Republicans would do a sell-out on civil rights," says the Afro, as though the Republicans haven't already scuttled and sabotaged civil rights.

THE NEW YORK AGE can scarcely conceal its glee over the two jobs Mayor Impellitteri gave to Negro supporters, Clarence Wilson and Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley, making them magistrate at \$12,000 and Board of Estimate secretary at \$12,500 respectively.

The Age supported Impellitteri when he was making wild promises all over the place to Negro voters. So far, he hasn't lifted a finger to keep his promises to the ordinary citizens. So the Age's slap on the back for the two juicy jobs will hardly be acceptable to the man and woman on Harlem's streets.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown makes what he considers the choice between two evils represented by the MacArthur-MacCarthy gang and the Truman-Dulles-Acheson crowd.

"In the present crises over Communism," he writes, "these politicians, generals, crackpots, and their industrialist friends and allies are desperately trying to take over the country."

Brown says this about the MacArthur, Hoover, Taft, Wherry, ultra-reactionaries who want to fight China now. But he could have just as well changed a few names and adjectives, and it would have been Truman and his backers.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Why Labor Sec'y Tobin Peddles Anti-Soviet Lies

(Continued from Page 2)

building; Emil Rieve, of textile; Allan S. Haywood, organizational director and Vincent Sweeny, publicity director of Murray's steel union. We will place the admissions of these labor leaders against Tobin's lies. Their report was as fulsome of praise for the Soviet trade unions and labor policy as any I ever read. And if there was anything still lacking in it, Philip Murray more than made up for it in a foreword to the report, beautifully printed by the CIO inside a red-white and blue cover as its "Publication No. 128" at 15 cents a copy. The New York Times printed its text on May 18, 1946.

Today, Murray works hand-in-hand with people like Tobin. But his foreword to the report, written in 1946, must have been directed against the sort of lie peddlers who now run the Department of Labor.

"I consider this a document of first-rate importance, not only for American labor but for all who are interested in knowing the truth about the Soviet trade union movement and in promoting friendship and understanding between the peoples of our two countries," wrote Murray. "Unfortunately there are those who prefer to sow seeds of distrust and suspicion, who magnify the social and cultural differences to unbridgeable gulfs, and who seek to divide rather than unite the world."

"It is my hope that this report will help to prevent the division of the world into hostile blocs and to eliminate hostility against the great people whose cooperation was so essential to United Nations victory and whose continued friendship and cooperation is equally essential for lasting peace and world prosperity."

NOW LET'S take up "Lie No. 1" in Tobin's pamphlet, that Soviet trade unions are "company unions" and their leaders are "appointed by the state." Here's what Carey's report had on that lie:

"As trade unionists, we have of course paid particular attention to the activities of the Soviet trade unions. We have been impressed by their promoting of the interests of the workers, as well as their magnificent and wholehearted participation in winning the war and in the task of reconstruction. We have also noted with pleasure their many activities of a social welfare and cultural character and the comprehensive nature of the social security system which they operate."

"Our observations have increased our pride in being associated with such a great trade union movement through the World Federation of Trade Unions."

The delegation even went further as it summarized its impressions:

"While there are many obvious differences in the systems and governments of the United States and the Soviet Union we found parallels in the functioning of labor unions in both countries, as indeed throughout the world."

Surely, Messrs. Carey, Haywood, Rieve, Curran, et al., didn't say those things about "company unions" and a labor leadership "appointed by the state?"

But there is a strong element of truth in what Tobin's pamphlet charges, if turned around against the United States today. Since that CIO report was written, the Taft-Hartley Law was enacted and that law is designed precisely for the purpose of company-unionizing the trade unions and dictate the selection of their leaders by requiring them to be certified through an affidavit as "pure" of "Communism." So broadly-worded is that anti-Communist provision that persons of progressive tendencies, not necessarily associated with the Communist Party, risk a 10-year jail term by seeking certification to hold office under it.

Under the T-H Law the National Labor Relations Board, a body of men appointed by the President, has the power to pass a death sentence over unions. And it has used that power with effect in some cases where unions did not conform. A recent ruling has even upheld a Milwaukee hosiery mill owner for firing a worker who signed a peace petition. And if T-H is still not enough, the Wage Stabilization Board has sufficient super powers over the trade unions to force them to toe the government's line. Nowhere in the world is the trend towards state-monopolized unionism as strong as in the United States where Tobin is the Secretary of Labor.

Tobin's lie is simply the old "stop thief" cry. If we are looking for state-controlled company unionism, it is here in the United States we must look.

(Tomorrow on Tobin's next lie)

COMING: Big City With No Transit Crises . . . By Joseph Clark . . . In the weekend Worker

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The Chance for Peace

THE WORD PEACE GROWS louder in the world. It comes from the throats of millions of human beings who mean it.

It also is being sounded by cunning men in high places who foment wars because it is profitable.

As the one-year mark of the Korean massacre approaches—June 25—it is inevitable that the American people will look at the grim balance sheet and demand of the Washington leadership "Why?"

Why did 67,000 American boys have to die, be wounded or captured? Why did more than one million Koreans have to be slaughtered, their homes and native land devastated as no land has been devastated in human history?

The cry for peace in Korea will resound up and down this land as June 25 nears.

Similarly, the demand for an end to the "destroy-China" madness which passes for foreign policy in Washington will also grow among millions.

At the same time, the military realities in Korea are that even the overwhelming military machine of the Pentagon (mockingly called "the UN forces") cannot conquer any Asian people which is determined to be free and independent.

It is in the face of these realities—the enormous demand for peace among the American people, and the utter inability of the military invasion launched last June 25 against Korea to subdue that nation—that Washington now makes peace gestures.

BUT THESE PEACE GESTURES are of a very peculiar kind. They appear far more interested in removing the label of aggressor from Washington, than in bringing about a genuine settlement. A halt to the killing, and a world-wide negotiation for the end of the suicidal atomic armament race.

Thus, Washington which has refused every single proposal made by the Soviet Union at Paris for a Big Four peace negotiation, now suddenly issues an invitation for a Washington discussion which will have no agenda. What will Washington discuss at such a meeting when it has blatantly refused at Paris to discuss German re-armament, the Atlantic military pact, the far-flung ring of air bases around the Soviet Union erected under this pact, and the abolition of atomic warfare? These, however, are the issues that must be negotiated.

SIMILARLY WITH THE KOREA debacle Washington presented the UN with the Korea war as an accomplished fact. It worked night and day to close the door to negotiations with China by railroading a UN resolution branding Peoples China as "an aggressor." This monstrosity was then followed up with highhanded pressure to force the UN to blockade China economically. Now Admiral Sherman confesses that the government is blackmailing the UN for a naval blockade of China—an act of open war. Washington once. It ignored the recent Korean proposal for peace negotiation.

A GENUINE KOREAN SETTLEMENT, is what Acheson now says Washington wants. What is that?

It must include the withdrawal of outside armies—certainly no later than the December date mentioned in Senator Johnson's resolution.

How can there be a genuine settlement when Acheson announces that it is now the policy of Washington to wage war if necessary to withhold from China her legal possession, Formosa? A government which openly declares its support for counter-revolutionary war against the 475,000 Chinese people—as Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk stated recently—is not seeking a modus vivendi in peace.

The opportunity for ending the Korean massacre is here. Other previous opportunities were missed. This one must not be missed. The war-hungry politicians do not control the world any more. They can be compelled to sit down at the table with China, Korea, and the Soviet Union to negotiate a world settlement. The people's demand for the Sen. Johnson Resolution—armistice and withdrawal—shows that it can and must be done.

BIG PITCH

by Ellis



Wall St.'s Aims in Today's Puerto Rico 'Referendum'

Following is an excerpt from an article by Theodore R. Bassett published in the April, 1951, issue of "Political Affairs," entitled, "Washington's 'Constitution' for Puerto Rico." Bassett outlines the main sections and the issues involved in this 'constitution' on which the Puerto Rican people are voting today:

By Theodore R. Bassett

The struggle for the freedom and national independence of Puerto Rico at present pivots around the fight for the rejection of the proposal for a U. S. sponsored colonial "constitution" for Puerto Rico. The proposed constitution, as prescribed in the enabling act signed by President Truman on July 3, 1950, would sanctify the colonial status of Puerto Rico by the seeming consent of the Puerto Rican people.

Wall Street and Washington are exerting the greatest political and economic pressure to force such a constitution upon the Puerto Rican people. To this end they are fostering a brazen campaign of intimidation characterized by provocations, police terror, frameups and persecutions. Acting as the abject agents of Wall Street in carrying through this campaign are Munoz Marin, Governor of Puerto Rico, and his colleagues.

This campaign is aimed specifically at throttling the expression of the Puerto Rican people's deep aspirations for national independence, freedom and peace, and preventing the rejection of the colonial constitution in the national referendum set for today, June 4.

This effort of U. S. imperialism to impose a colonial constitution upon Puerto Rico is an inseparable part of its plans for strengthening its domination of Latin America in its drive toward world domination and for unleashing a new world war.

THE ENABLING ACT, the full title of which is "An Act to Provide for the Organization of a Constitutional Government by the People of Puerto Rico," was passed unanimously by the U. S. Senate on June 8, 1950, and by the House on June 30, with the lone opposition of Vito Marcantonio.

In brief, the Act provides for the following:

1. The proposal for the adoption of a "constitution" must be approved by a majority of qualified Puerto Rican voters in a nation-wide referendum.

2. Upon ratification of the proposal for a constitution, the Legislature of Puerto Rico shall convene a constitutional convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution.

3. The government provided for by that constitution must be republican in form and must include a bill of rights.

4. The constitution must be approved by the President and

the Congress of the United States. Specifically, section 3 of the Act states, "Upon adoption of the constitution by the people of Puerto Rico the President of the United States is authorized to transmit such constitution to the Congress of the United States if he finds that such constitution conforms with the applicable provision of the Act and of the Constitution of the United States. Upon approval by the Congress the Constitution shall become effective in accordance with its terms."

5. The sections of the present Organic Act providing for U. S. sovereignty over Puerto Rico, shall not be changed but shall be continued in force under the title of "Puerto Rican Federal Relations Act." Only the sections dealing with local administrative questions would be repealed with the going into effect of the constitution.

AT THE SENATE hearing on the Puerto Rican constitution bill, then known as S. 3336, held on May 17, 1950, the Communist Party of the United States correctly characterized the proposed constitution as a fake, as a brazen and ill-disguised attempt to perpetuate and intensify the barbarous, national and social oppression of the Puerto Rican people. This is borne out by the provisions of the enabling act.

Under these provisions the so-called constitution would not change by one iota the distress-colonial status imposed upon Puerto Rico for the last 52 years by American imperialism. It would in fact be a colonial constitution.

It would not end the sovereignty of the United States over Puerto Rico, acquired under the Treaty of Paris. At the Senate hearings on the bill, both American speakers and representatives of the Munoz Marin government went to great pains to make it clear that the bill allowed no change in the present fundamental relationship existing between the United States and Puerto Rico. Assistant Secretary of State Jack R. McFall, clearly indicating the purpose of the bill, declared:

* The Department of State believes it to be of the greatest importance that the Puerto Rican people be authorized to frame their own constitution at provided in S.3336, in order that formal consent of the Puerto Ricans may be given to their present relationship to the United States. (Our emphasis—T.R.B.)

"The bill under consideration," Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, said, "would not change Puerto Rico's political, social and economic relationship to the United States. Those sections of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico pertaining to . . . United States laws, customs, internal revenue, Federal judicial jurisdiction in Puerto Rico, etc., would remain in force and effect . . ." (Our emphasis—T.R.B.)

This view was emphasized also by Fernos-Isern, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico and Popular Democratic Party stalwart, who assured the U.S. Senate Committee that the bill "would not alter the powers of sovereignty acquired by the United States over Puerto Rico under the terms of the Treaty of Paris."

Thus it is clear that the so-called constitution would not loosen Wall Street's stranglehold.

* THE UNALTERED power of sovereignty maintained in the amended Organic Act would enable the United States to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico in the following fundamental ways:

1. The United States would retain all the political power necessary to keep Puerto Rico in subjugation.

Decisive political power would, as is no wte case, rest in Washington rather than in San Juan. The U. S. Congress would still have the power to amend the Organic Act at any time according to its own whims. U. S. Federal laws would continue to determine all basic political, economic and social activities of the Puerto Rican people. The Governor adn all departments in the national government of Puerto Rico would

(Continued on Page 8)

CRC Blasts Mrs. FDR's Slur of Willie McGee

In a letter addressed from Geneva to a Swiss citizen who protested the execution of Willie McGee, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called the Mississippi Negro worker "a bad character," the Civil Rights Congress reports. Releasing the text or the letter, CRC charged that "Mrs. Roosevelt not only desecrated the memory of an innocent man, but she has also fallen to the level of the Dixiecrats who stamp Negroes as 'bad characters' to try to justify racial lynchings and brutality."

"Her latest anti-Negro insult," CRC continued, "coupled with her refusal to take any action to save the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee, finally dispel any lingering illusions the Negro people and other minority groups may still have had about her."

At the time she wrote the letter—May 18—Mrs. Roosevelt was in Geneva acting as chairman of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The text of the letter, written to Mr. F. Aegerter, follows:

"In answer to your letter you do not seem to have much understanding of the case about which you write. It is quite true that all of us oppose a law which is applied differently to white and colored and that happens to still be in effect in some southern states. It will probably take some time to bring about a change."

"In the case of Willie McGee, while I regret there should be this discrimination in the law, I have to add that he was a bad character and so was the white woman, so

there was very little that one could feel personally about. One can only feel regret about a legal situation which should not exist. I have protested many times and will continue to protest on that."

In its statement, CRC pointed out that in her capacity as a UN leader, Mrs. Roosevelt has repeatedly refused to allow any items concerning anti-Negro discrimination in the United States on the Human Rights Commission agenda.

The CRC asked Mrs. Roosevelt, "Since when is the 'character' of the accused a factor in putting an innocent man to death?"

"Don't you think his own wife, who risked her life in Mississippi in her heroic struggle to save her husband, is a better judge of his 'character' and his innocence?"

"What is the basis of your insult to his memory? Is it that he was in a relationship with a white woman, who forced such a relationship and would not release him from it?"

The CRC statement concluded, "Both Negro and white progressive Americans are learning that only united, organized activity on their part can stop the new legal lynchings of the Trenton Six, Paul Washington and Edward Honeycutt in Louisiana, the Cleveland Three in Florida and similar cases all over the country."

PUERTO RICANS MAP FIGHT AGAINST NEW CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 2) party's program is centered around these main points:

- Systematic exposure of the demagogic used both by Washington and the regime of Governor Luis Munoz Marin in relation to the slave constitution.

- Explanation of the danger of war and a militant fight against the use of Puerto Rican troops for the imperialist slaughter in Korea, as well as the high cost of living brought on by the war economy.

- Struggle for the defense of political prisoners and civil rights generally.

- Struggle for unity of the working class and the labor movement.

- Leadership of the working class in the fight for national independence.

- The fight for Socialism

The slave constitution, which is scheduled to be voted on today, would continue the enslavement of Puerto Rico by Wall Street imperialism under the guise of "democratic" demagogic.

As the two delegates saw it, it was being put forward by Washington at this time for a three-pronged purpose:

- To sidetrack the Puerto Rican national liberation movement.

- To hoodwink the world into believing that Washington actually practices democracy.

- To keep the people of Puerto Rico in bondage.

OTHERS IN FIGHT

There are a number of other political groupings besides the Communist party, Miss Arroyo and Norman said, who are participating in the fight against this attempted betrayal.

One of them is the Independentista Party, headed by Gilberto Concepcion de Gracia, a middle class group that aspires to independence through political reform. This party received 66,000 votes in the 1948 elections.

The Nationalist Party, they said,

is functioning under great difficulties because of the terror and the attacks waged against it and its leadership. But it is nevertheless active, calling for abstention in the convention balloting.

It does not recognize the infamous 1898 Treaty of Paris which established U. S. imperial rule in Puerto Rico or any other action taken by Washington in relation to Puerto Rico. This party also strongly opposes sending Puerto Rican troops to Korea.

The Statehood Party, which was created through a merger of the Republican and Socialist Parties, also advocates abstention. Its reactionary leadership wants statehood for Puerto Rico and opposes the constitution because it would continue the present colonial status.

RIFTS IN MARIN PARTY

It is highly significant that certain divisions are beginning to show themselves in the leadership of the Popular Democratic Party, the party of Governor Munoz Marin. A rift developed in the Cabinet which led to the ouster of Vicente Geigel Polanco as attorney-general. He then published a series of articles in the conservative El Mundo, warning the people against the constitution and urging a "no" vote.

He is now managing editor of El Diario de Nueva York, a Spanish-language daily in this city.

Miss Arroyo and Norman both spoke of the warm reception accorded them at the convention and of the high regard shown for the Communist Party of the United States and especially its leaders, William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Henry Winston and Gus Hall.

But both delegates stressed that the appreciation shown for every manifestation of international solidarity only underscored the need, because of the urgency of the present situation, for the working class of this country to strengthen

the Nationalist Party, they said,

Musmanno's Attempt to Frame Attorney Halted

By James H. Dolsen

PITTSBURGH, June 3.—The Pennsylvania State Supreme Court last week issued an order restraining Common Pleas Court Judge Michael A. Musmanno from going ahead with his attempt to jail attorney Hyman Schlesinger on a charge of "contempt." Schlesinger is associate counsel for James Dolsen, defendant, together with Andy Onda, in the six months-old sedition trial here.

Musmanno has stayed further proceedings on the contempt action until tomorrow.

The alleged contempt was charged in connection with the assignment of Musmanno to hear a personal injury case last Thursday in which Schlesinger was attorney for the plaintiff. When Schlesinger appeared, Musmanno dismissed the jury and then exploded with questions as to whether the attorney was or had ever been a member of the Communist Party, the Civil Rights Congress, or if he belonged to any group "committed to overthrowing the

its bonds of solidarity with the workers of Puerto Rico.

Greetings were also received from the French Communist Party, signed by Jacques Duclos, its general secretary, and the Communist Party of Uruguay. The convention expressed great admiration for the Soviet Union, People's China and the New Democracies.

NORMAN SPEAKS

In his speech to the convention, Normna said that the Communist Party of the U. S., based on a growing understanding, is increasing its efforts to mobilize the broad working masses in this country in support of the demands of the Puerto Rican people.

Both delegates also emphasized the link between the Negro people and the Puerto Rican people in their common fight against a common enemy for national liberation.

Miss Arroyo told the convention of the need to strengthen the ties between the national liberation movements of the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

She showed by example, such as the murder of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee, that the terror employed against the Negro people is the same as that used against the Puerto Rican people, nad by the same forces, the white chauvinist, imperialist rulers in Wall Street.

In her opening remarks, she told the convention how proud she was to return to her own country after 23 years at this great occasion.

The delegates to the congress were in the majority industrial workers, including a group of industrial women workers. During the proceedings, there was a self critical examination of the party's role in welding the unity of the working class and in enhancing its function as leader in the liberation struggle.

A special examination also was made of Communist work among the most basic workers, which in Puerto Rico are the sugar workers, and how to combat the influence of Social Democracy, which places the working class at the mercy of the imperialists.

The two delegates reported that the war drive, besides raising prices even beyond the former high level, is also bringing about the annihilation of the infant domestic industry that has developed in the past despite Wall Street's opposition.

Puerto Rico is also being prepared to serve as a strategic war base for further imperialist penetration of the rest of Latin America.

Among Puerto Rico's 2,211,000 inhabitants, there are 300,000 unemployed and 400,000 children do not go to school because there are no schools to go to.

signed by Judge Musmanno ordering the attorney to appear in his court for sentence last Tuesday on the first contempt charge. Schlesinger declared that it was the deputy serving the notice who dropped it on the sidewalk.

Explaining what happened, Schlesinger said that the deputy did not show his star. "I have been approached by cranks on the street," he said. "My life has been threatened and my home had been stoned. I didn't know this man was a deputy sheriff. It might have been a practical joke."

The hearing on the alleged contempt wound up with Musmanno's ordering the attorney jailed. To Schlesinger's demand for release on bail pending appeal to the State Supreme Court, Musmanno bombastically declared he, himself, would get in touch with that court at once. After the conference with Chief Justice James B. Drew, Judge Musmanno drew in his horns and postponed action.

PR Referendum

(Continued from Page 7) still have to report to the President of the United States through the Federal Agency he designates for jurisdiction over Puerto Rico. Authority of the national legislature is definitely restricted under Section 37, which provides that it could only pass laws which are not in conflict with U. S. Federal laws. The U. S. Supreme Court could retain the power to overrule decisions of the Puerto Rican courts and to nullify any law passed by the Puerto Rican legislature.

2. The U. S. would still use Puerto Rico as a military, naval and strategic atom bomb base and would retain the properties acquired under the Treaty of Paris.

The United States Government would be able to continue its conversion of Puerto Rico into a gigantic military base callously making her a major target in the world war it is striving to unleash. Washington would as now be able to seize all lands, buildings, and other properties necessary to its war program, regardless of the suffering caused to the Puerto Rican people. It would continue to have the power to draft Puerto Rican youth to fight in its predatory imperialist adventures as in Korea.

3. All the measures necessary for maintaining the economic yoke of Wall Street upon Puerto Rico would remain in effect.

Puerto Rico would remain a "free market" for U. S. exports;

it would continue to be flooded with U. S. goods with crushing effects upon its infant national industry. The Government of Puerto Rico as now could neither impose protectionist duties upon imports, nor negotiate commercial treaties as a sovereign nation. Likewise remaining in force would be the coastwise shipping laws, the restriction on the production and refining of sugar, and all the other measures necessary for retaining brutal super-exploitation and growing pauperization of a colonial economy.

4. Efforts to impose English, an alien tongue, upon the Puerto Rican people at the expense of the Spanish language, the medium of their national culture, and the playing up of the national heroes and national traditions of the United States at the expense of the national heroes and national traditions of the Puerto Rican people would continue. The American bourgeoisie regards the destruction of national consciousness as a principal factor in the subjugation of peoples.

What's On?

Coming

FIRST PERFORMANCE of "The Only Victory," a new peace cantata, Text Yuri Suhl, Music Maurice Rauch. Sat., June 9, 8:30 p.m. Needletreads High School, 225 W. 24th St. Jewish Peoples Choruses, Maurice Rauch, conductor. Also, "Roshnikes Mit Mandlen," and other songs. Tickets: Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq., AL 5-5984.

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Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon



FRENCH UNIONS URGE UNITY FRONT TO STOP DeGAULLE

(Continued from Page 3)
tion of Trade Unions in 1945—ranged over the whole scene of contemporary problems.

What stood out were four main propositions: first, unity in the shops of all workers in the fight for higher wages against the crushing weight of American-inspired rearmament; second, a pledge that French workers will not make war against Soviet Russia and will end the war against Viet-Nam, demanding a Big Five Pact for peace; three, defense of free and independent trade unionism against DeGaulle's union-busting threat and a recommendation that French workers vote for their friends against their proven enemies in the elections; and four, a program of production for peace and the people's welfare against the ruin which the Marshall Plan and rearmament has imposed on the country.

With respect to the elections, Frachon did not back any specific party, but the implication of Left support was plain. He got ovation after ovation as he castigated DeGaulle's pretensions to power, and expressed confidence that the workingclass would rise to defend their unions—"we will show him a thing or two"—if the Center-Right coalitions lead the fascist general to office.

Attacking the electoral law, which is intended "to eliminate the presence of workers in Parliament," Frachon said: "We are independent, but not neutral," the "workingclass cannot be indifferent, and will not be indifferent to the problems posed by the election campaign." The CGT secretary made himself completely understood when he added that "the workingclass will not deceive itself as to the choice between its friends and its enemies; it will be against the big employers and those who serve them."

ANOTHER EMPHASIS in the speech was on peace and the Big Five Pact. The CGT is taking part in the rally of a third of a million peace delegates here on July 14. And he bitterly scored the war against Viet-Nam, the American policy in Korea, and the whole Wall Street program.

The war in Indo-China, he noted, has cost a billion francs, or 40 percent of the total French wage bill for a single year; the war budget for 1951 envisages another billion, and still the American imperialists want more.

Frachon recalled a friendship agreement signed with Soviet trade unionists in September, 1947—and at that time, the chief splitter, Leon Jouhaux, was still in the CGT. We have remained faithful to that pledge of solidarity, said Frachon, and the house roared applause when he declared: "The French workers don't want war. They will not make war for the American capitalists or the French capitalists; they will not make war against the Soviet Union."

Other significant emphasis in this passage was the demand for more peace committees in the shops, a declaration of solidarity with the French African peoples, and with the new German workingclass and a declaration that the rulers of France will be held responsible for the Schuman Plan, the Franco-German cartel project.

DEALING with the CGT's positive program for peace production, the secretary surveyed the results of the Marshall Plan for France. In 1946, purchasing power was 79 percent of 1938 levels; by now it is only 49.5 percent, even after the 12-15 percent wage rise forced by nation-wide strikes in March.

Whereas health costs take only 1.5 percent of the general budget, arms are now taking 30 percent though 100,000 Frenchmen die each year of tuberculosis, and there are 65,000 annual cancer victims, only 1,500 beds exist for them and 10,000 beds are needed.

Production as a whole in 1950 was only 21 percent higher than 1913 levels in France—viola, what the French bourgeoisie has accomplished in 37 years!—and the present war-inspired level is only equal to 1929. War production is expanding, peace-time goods are stagnating.

The capitalist share in national income rose from 29 percent in 1939 to 37 percent in 1947 and passed 54 percent in 1950; the share of wage-earners has fallen from 45 percent to 29.5 percent in the same period; but capitalist profits of 124 billion francs in 1947 have passed 800,000 billion in 1950.

Frachon struck an interesting note in passing when he said that the government's economic policies are "not dictated by French needs, not even by the needs of French capitalists, but by the war-needs of a foreign power."

Demanding that "all this must change," Frachon traced a five-point program of peaceful reconstruction, of trade with eastern Europe, China and the USSR, of modernization of the economy. He stressed that this was "not just a matter of propaganda," but a realizable program which the unions must spell out for each industry and fight for in a practical way.

THE CORE of the CGT Congress is the fight for unity of all workers in action for their immediate demands, "no matter how modest," Frachon declared. He called for a "general wage increase" and a minimum hourly wage of 122 francs for a 40 hour week; this would only come to 19,520 francs a month, or \$56.

The "escalator clause" figured high in the demands—in fact, it is the key—and Frachon lashed out against the idea of tying wages to productivity. This, and speed-up, he said, were simply devices to boost the bosses' profits.

Unity must be built at the lowest levels, he insisted for this is the way to overcome the tactics of the two splitting federations—the Catholic CFTC, and the Socialist Force Ouvrière.

And Frachon excoriated the leaders of this latter group, taunted them with their failure, since the FO has only 200,000 members at most after three years.

Hailing the strength and unity of the CGT, Frachon denounced the old lie that it is a "Communist" organization. "We have more Catholics in the CGT," he said, "than the Catholic federation itself; we have many more Socialist workers than the Socialist-led Force Ouvrière." And he cited the instance of the Seine département metal workers' federation, whose secretary is a worker—and happens also to be a priest.

Frachon demanded that this unity, irrespective of political differences, shall be guarded; he cautioned against bureaucracy in the unions, and urged the young and the older unionists work together and learn from each other; he demanded an organizing campaign among the un-organized, of whom there are millions in France, the main thing, he insisted, is that the CGT actives abandon all sectarianism, and passivity, listen to the workers, help formulate their demands and lead in their struggles.

Frachon finished with a glowing appeal for confidence

Harlem Workers Map War on Job Bias

(Continued from Page 3)
flexing their muscles as they realize their strength," called on the delegates to "build a rough, tough, angry and fighting organization." He added, "But we need John Brown's, too."

NAME OFFICERS

Adopting a constitution that converted the Harlem Trade Union Council into a membership organization under its new name, the delegates elected officers and a "committee of 100" to work out the council's plans.

Guinier was re-elected chairman, Smith, executive secretary, and Pearl Laws and Thomas Sullivan were re-elected treasurer and recording secretary, respectively.

Roy McLeod was chosen to fill a new post, director of organization and fair employment practices, and Victoria Garvin and Cayton were elected first and second vice-presidents. A group of 12 vice-presidents-at-large, representative of a dozen industries and unions in the city, were also elected.

Mrs. Garvin and Mrs. Laws chaired the day's session to add emphasis to the council's objective of promoting and advancing the leadership of women.

During the discussion, a score of Negro men and women took the floor to press for rapid and wide campaigns to build the council.

At the concert Friday night, Robeson praised the artistry of Hope Foye, soprano, and Alan Booth, concert pianist. Miss Foye's singing and Booth's brilliant playing brought down the packed ballroom.

Peace Rallies

(Continued on Page 3)
—such are the bitter legacy of this last year.

"Can any person of conscience and good will see this year draw to a close without crying, 'Enough —no second year of war?'

The statement cited the numerous expressions of the demand for peace here and abroad, including that registered in the 1,500,000 ballots circulated by the American Peace Crusade.

"June, 1951 can be an historic month," the statement concluded, "from out of the bitter tragedy of the Korean war must emerge a new hope for peace on earth. To that great end, all Americans owe this month their earnest devotion."

LETTERS FOR PEACE

A Committee of Correspondence has been set up in Rye, New York, to advance the campaign for Korean cease-fire and Big Five negotiations, the American Peace Crusade announced today.

Patterning themselves after the early American Committees of Correspondence, Rye citizens are welding a chain of peace letters in support of Senator Johnson's resolution. Small groups of friends and neighbors systematically write to officials and newspapers on a local and national level. Copies of the letters are sent to friends, who are then urged to send similar letters to officials and other friends, after which new committees are set up. Contact by new committees is then made with the "mother" Correspondence Committee.

It is estimated that hundreds of Rye citizens have already taken part in the peace fight by this means. The Rye Correspondence Committee points out, from its own experiences, that local editors respond to the peace letters sent to them.

In the French workingclass which, "in the course of daily struggles goes forward to its destiny which is to liberate itself, and to liberate a world still in the chains of capitalism."

'Punish Killer Of Fields!

(Continued from Page 2)
their jeers for Rev. Dent—angry cries which literally forced him into the protecting arms of the detectives—compelled the police to drop their threats.

Police authorities who demanded the names, addresses and occupations of every speaker, were turned down flat.

Mrs. Beatrice Goodlowe, Negro leader of the State CRC, who had stood by the side of Mrs. Rosalie McGee at the funeral of the martyred Willie McGee, thrilled the crowd with her plea for Negro and white unity against the cop-killers.

Plato Sutherland, a Negro CRC leader, pointed to a plainclothesman in the crowd, and shouted:

"Aren't you the one who beat a Negro woman in Canarsie?"

The cop cringed, but he did not answer.

"If you did not beat her, than will you sign a petition for justice in the Henry Fields murder case?" Sutherland challenged.

Mrs. Belle Grice, leader of the Red Hook CRC, who was chairing the rally, strode up to the cop. Thrusting a batch of petitions at him, she said:

"I call your bluff. I am a Negro woman. Why don't you start beating me?"

The plainclothesman ducked into the circle of the police cordon and was whisked away.

When Rev. Dent, in a move to disrupt the meeting, appeared on the scene, Mrs. Grice pointed to him and said:

"You are supposed to be a man of God. Yet you try to disunite the people."

The police hustled Rev. Dent from the scene.

Elaine Ross, Administrative Secretary of the New York State CRC, charged the police were exploiting the fact that patrolman Applebaum was Jewish.

"The Negro and Jewish people have the same enemy—those who give the police orders to shoot down Negroes," she charged.

Miss Ross pledged that the CRC would rally the white people, and especially the Jewish workers, in the battle for justice in the Fields case.

Oscar White, Negro leader of the Labor Youth League, called for a united struggle against the oppressors of the people.

Hundreds of signatures on the petition demanding that the Fields murderer be brought to justice were signed and collected at the meeting.

At the Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues rally earlier, hecklers were squelched as the audience rallied to Mrs. Goodlowe and Isidore Axelrod, a rank and file union painter, who pleaded for Jewish

CRC Urges Wire Protests to Save Louisiana Negro

(Continued from Page 2)
by three white men at night. While they were tossing coins to decide who would kill him, he dove into a river and escaped. The next morning, he voluntarily surrendered himself to a law enforcement officer.

The Civil Rights Congress contends that "a guilty man would never have surrendered himself as Honeycutt did. He would have taken such an opportunity to get out of the state."

Honeycutt's first conviction was reversed by the Louisiana Supreme Court and sent back for trial on the basis that the evidence was not sufficient to convict, and that the State had failed to rebut the defendant's contention that his "confession" was beaten out of him by police. The "confession" was not introduced at the second trial. He was found "guilty" by an all-white jury, after only 24 minutes of "deliberation," solely on the word of the white woman.

Negro unity against the police oppressors.

In Bedford-Stuyvesant, at Fulton St. and Nostrand Ave., 400 Negroes responded to a joint CRC-LYL protest rally. Police, as in Brownsville, used every intimidating tactic, but their menacing warnings were hurled aside by the community which grabbed up thousands of petitions and leaflets.

Mary Morris, of the Bedford-Stuyvesant CRC, Alonzo Guiton, chairman of the Bedford-Stuyvesant LYL, and Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, community leader, mother of 11 and grandmother of 9, evoked cheers as they linked the police killings of Negroes with the jimmie crow in jobs, housing, schools and the imperialist slaughter of colored peoples in Asia. Henry Bulow, Communist Party organizer in Bedford, exposed the press lies in the Fields case.

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For The (Weekend) Worker :

BEHIND THE UPSURGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Malanazis Able to Rule Only By Disfranchising Majority

(The great demonstration against the Malan Government in Capetown, South Africa, last Monday captured the attention of the entire world. Tens of thousands of South Africans of every nationality—African, Indian, Asian, colored, Boer and English united in a three-mile-long protest parade against Malan's disfranchisement of the colored people of the Cape. Here is the background of this big resistance movement, which we believe has special relevance today in view of the Malan Government's intention to conclude a deal with a committee of the United Nations in New York on June 18, whereby the Malanazis will "be allowed" to carry through the annexation of the mandated territory of Southwest Africa. This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in this space tomorrow.—Foreign Editor.)

By Desmond Buckle (Telepress Correspondent)

LONDON, June 3.—The big demonstration in Capetown, South Africa, last Monday against the Malan Government's fascist measure to disfranchise the Cape's colored people was the culmination of a long struggle by the people of South Africa. It indicated

as the tide of repression swells into a full flood threatening to submerge completely all their remaining civil rights, the people of South Africa—African, Boer, Indian, Colored and English—are finding the means to unite in their struggle for freedom, for peace and against fascist obscurantism.

A stern struggle is being waged around immediate issues such as the Bill which removed the Colored voters of the Cape Province from the common voters roll; the operation of the Group Areas Act by which ghettos for the non-European peoples are being established throughout the Union, and the Bill by which the Nationalist Government seeks to amend the infamous Suppression of Communism Act, making all relevant sections of it retrospective to any time.

However, it is generally recognized that the struggle against fascism in South Africa is inseparably linked with the struggle for world peace.

THE STRUGGLE of the South African peoples in connection with the Colored Voters Bill is one important aspect of the anti-fascist fight in South Africa. Up to the time of the Act of Union which in 1910 united the British colonies of South Africa (Cape Colony and Natal) with the Boer republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State to form the Union of South Africa, there had been no color discrimination in the franchise rights of the Cape Colony. The right to vote was accorded to all adult males who earned 50 pounds sterling a year, or occupied a house and land with a combined value of 75 pounds, and could pass a simple literary test.

These qualifications, of course, deliberately perpetrated disfranchisement of a large number of the African and Colored peoples, but there was no overt attempt to deny them their voting rights. When the South African Act was framed the Cape franchise was linked with equality for the two languages of the European conquerors, English and Dutch (Afrikaans), to form an "entrenched clause." This "entrenched" equality safeguard could be altered only by the vote of a two-thirds majority of the House of Assembly and the Senate sitting together.

Following the enfranchisement of European women in 1930 all voting qualifications for people of European race were abolished in 1931. The Non-Europeans alone had to satisfy the qualifications in force during the colonial period. The number of Non-Europeans on the common voters roll was small, but it soon became evident that an increase in education among the Africans meant that soon they could considerably increase their voting power.

Therefore, in 1936, the United Party, which then formed the government under the late General Smuts, secured the necessary two-thirds majority to pass an act to remove all Cape Africans from the common electoral roll. This left the Cape Coloreds (peoples of mixed European and Non-European origin) as the only non-white persons on the roll. And they represented a mere nine percent of the voters.

BUT EVEN THIS undemocratic act of the whole disfranchisement of a people who constituted the vast majority of the population did not satisfy the extreme Afrikaner (Boer) nationalists. Using racism to support their nationalist aims, they regarded the presence of any except those of "pure" European race on the voters roll as inimical to their policy of white supremacy or "baaskap." Demagogic promises to abolish all forms of African representation and the removal of the Cape Coloreds from the common electoral roll were therefore included in their election program in 1948.

On winning power in the elections held in May that year, the Nationalists under Dr. D. F. Malan immediately set about dealing with the obstacles that stood in the way of their aims to apply the policy of "apartheid" (rigid segregation of the races) in all aspects of the life of the country.

The most important of these obstacles was the fact that they did not command a two-thirds majority and, indeed, for even a simple majority which entitled them to form the government they had to rely on the support of N. C. Havenga and his small Afrikaner (Boer Party). Their support gave the Malan government a bare majority of seven in the House of Assembly.

In order to add to this number Malan defied the United Nations on the question of the future of the mandate territory of South West Africa, annexed it and staged elections there which gave him six new Nationalist members to double his majority. Then last autumn, Havenga, who had resisted a change in the Constitution involving the removal of the Colored voters from the common roll, suddenly gave way and withdrew his opposition.

THUS THE MALAN government was able to go ahead with its plans in regard to the Colored people's vote. In this it is following the pattern laid down by the United Party in 1936 in the Native Representation Act. The Colored people, like the Africans, will be placed on a separate voters roll to elect a small number of Europeans to represent them (the Africans on their separate roll elect three European members). A Colored Affairs Department and a Colored Advisory Council (whose advice will not be obligatory on the government) will be set up and there will be separate representatives of the Coloreds in the Cape Provincial Council.

This means that the Colored vote of about 50,000 which was almost solidly pro-United Party will be lost to that party. More important still it means the almost certain loss of six seats to the United Party and a gain of that number to the Nationalists. The vigorous protests of the United Party are in the circumstances not surprising, but the claim now being made on its behalf that it is the champion of democracy is almost pathetic in its hypocrisy and

U. S. Mission Spurs War Drive in Turkey

BEIRUT, June 3.—An unofficial United States mission to the Turkish Government has recently been developing its activities along various lines and to a vast extent, according to reliable reports reaching here from Istanbul. This mission consists of advisers, experts and instructors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) (United States secret police) and the "National Psychological Strategy Board," a special agency operating under the State Department.

On the recommendation of this mission the Turkish government has been taking steps designed to whip up a feeling of fear and insecurity among the broad masses of the population with the aim of "justifying" the Turkish government's policy of preparing for war. A direct recommendation from this mission has led the Turkish government to amend a number of articles of the Turkish penal code to make possible reprisals against "subversive and doubtful elements" and to expand the network of special courts and tribunals charged with the enforcement of the amendments.

The American mission regards the spreading of war hysteria in Turkey as its main job. Its rep-

resentatives sit in the commission for the reorganization of the "passive defense of the State." This commission has already drafted and published plans for an evacuation of the population of the big towns, has indicated the direction of the planned streams of refugees and has also drawn up instructions for the evacuation and dislocation of government offices, material and property. The commission has also drafted special emergency precautions for the isolation of "doubtful" elements. These include people who condemn the war preparations and war hysteria.

Under the direction of the Americans a special committee is being set up in Turkey which is to include high court officials, representatives of the political parties, leading journalists, etc. The committee's job is to be "the psychological preparations of the population for war." The committee is scheduled to take over the press, radio, cinemas and other means of propaganda.

Today Abroad

IN BRITAIN, the army of workers now pressing forward for more pay will soon number over five million. Government and rightwing trade union leaders are powerless to check the advance. . . . Royal Navy scientists have exploded the latest government "subversive plot." They found cause of explosion of the arms ship Bedenham at Gibraltar last month, which cost 12 lives, and the blowing up of ammunition barges at Portsmouth last July was not sabotage, but an extremely sensitive type of explosive called amatol. The Gibraltar explosion provided a pretext for Attlee and other fire-eaters to fire all kinds of insinuations at the Communists and the Soviet Union. . . . "A brazen lie" is the epithet used by the London Daily Worker to describe U. S. Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk's recent pronouncement that Chiang Kai-shek "can count upon tremendous support from the free peoples in other parts of the world." Says the Daily Worker "The British people are not yet pawns in the control of the Rusks and the Achesons. . . . At Newbury, Berkshire, several hundred rightist hooligans recently broke up a meeting called by the Communist Party. The mob had been organized and directed from the local headquarters of the Conservative (Churchill's) Party. . . . The Liverpool city council banned the Daily Worker from its public libraries and withdrew textbooks on Russian history, issued during the war, from its schools.

AND IN BRITISH COLONIES: MALAYA.—Recent reports give details of the Jenderam incident last February 15, when a force of 1,000 Gurkha troops and local police raided the little village in the south of Selangor province and burnt the village to the ground. The 1,725 inhabitants were driven to concentration camps. Of these, 565 were children and 97 were more than 60 years old; 952 were Malays, 620 were Chinese, and 103 were Indians. This answers the lie of the imperialists that the Liberation movement is composed entirely of Chinese. Of those driven off, half have already "been dealt with." GOLD COAST.—The Accra Evening News, founded by Kwame Nkrumah who this week is being feted by U. S. Government officials in the United States, on April 6 directed an appeal to the African chiefs: "In the bad old days of Colonial Rule, the chiefs dispensed themselves as they liked, the political officers played their diplomatic tricks and the Government was always ready to use its iron hand. Chiefs, who were independent in thought and action, had the frown of Government and the other kind had the benign smile and laurels. But today we live in the age of the common man. The people will no more bow down their head to the idol of tradition just for the sake of tradition."

Act under which recognition is withheld from African trade unions and contract and bargaining rights are denied to African workers, Malan knew he was on sure ground.

In the circumstances it is obvious that the real fighters for liberty in South Africa cannot be the so-called liberals of the United Party but the people themselves united in taking necessary action in self-defense against both the Nationalists and the United Party imperialists.

(Continued tomorrow)



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ADVICE TO THE EDITORS

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, trade magazine of the newspaper and magazine industry, has printed a letter which seeks advice. The letter came from Jun-ichi Hoiden, director general of the Japan Editors Club in Tokyo.

Mr. Hoiden has a serious problem and he turns, quite naturally, to the bigwigs of the American press to solve it for him. Communism, he says, is making headway in Japan, and he wants to know how to deal with this threat to Mr. Hoiden of the Japan Editors Club. He asks the editors of *Editor and Publisher* to answer six questions. I list the six questions below, and since I have not seen any answers published, I have taken the liberty of answering them myself, much as I think *Editor and Publisher* might do the job.

1. "Please write to us of your opinions on the Communists." (Answer: !!!!@ c c No % !) !!!!!???

2. "As to how to fight against the Reds, please tell us your practical idea of tactics of cultural means."

(Answer: In the labor field we use labor stool pigeons. In the cultural fields we use cultural stool pigeons. In some cases we combine both. Thus we have used Matt Cetlic as a labor spy, and as the inspiration for a movie. On the other hand, men like Larry Parks, Budd Schulberg, and Frank Tuttle, not being as well-rounded personalities as Cetlic, have so far been useful only as cultural stool pigeons. Other cultural tactics we use are injunctions, frameups, excessive bail, Garfields, and the Smith and McCarran Acts.)

3. "How do you think Japan can cooperate with the Western Democracies in a crusade against the Vandals of the 20th Century?"

(Answer: Join the Atlantic Pact, the Western Union, the Marshall Plan. Raise taxes on lower income groups. Convert to a war economy. Rearm with weapons built to American specifications and manufactured by American companies. Place direction of all Japanese industry under Wall Street control. Drink Coca Cola. Introduce loyalty oath. Make movie houses show Hollywood films exclusively. Smoke Luckies. Tighten your belts. Prepare to die for dividends—and not your own, either.)

4. "How could the Communists appeal to masses in your country, and what policies would there be to alternate the communistic gospel to the real humanistic one?"

(Answer: The Communists appeal to the masses by fighting for peace. We answer the communistic gospel with real humanism: we point out that war is more exciting than peace. We say that people must understand that we have the best interests of humanity at heart. We make it clear that unless people understand this we will atom bomb them.)

5. "Please tell us the scandalous tricks played by the Communists in the United States if there is any."

(Answer: They play many scandalous tricks. They ask for peace. They tell about big American monopoly investments in Korea, even though this is a secret. They say price control is a fraud when they know it isn't supposed to work anyway. They say the Bureau of Labor Statistics are phony just because they are wrong. O, they do all sorts of dirty tricks!)

6. "What slogans of the anti-Red drive can you recommend us?"

(Answer: We are surprised at your asking this question since we have borrowed all our slogans from the ones you used when you were members of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis. Why do you want new ones? Don't these work? Is it possible that you have more Communists in Japan today than before you used these slogans? Please cable your answer immediately. Urgent!)

Letter Disagrees With Remarks on Dreiser

Editor, Feature Section:

In the second of David Platt's interesting reports on Herb Tank's lecture on Czechoslovakia's cultural achievements, there was a passage which I found dismaying, uncritically reported as it was. I refer to the conversation of the engineer who said of Dreiser, "I don't like to read him any more. Dreiser depresses me and I have no reason for being depressed." In the context in which this statement was reported, it implied very strongly that this point of view is engendered by socialism and is representative of the socialist realist's demands of literature.

FRANKLY, such a statement and such a contention would be more at home in one of those articles in the bourgeois press which periodically fabricate the notion that cultural life under socialism is withering—articles which, frequent though they are, do not yet keep pace with the editions of great writers, such as Dreiser, which roll off the presses of socialist countries. One of the vulgarizations and distortions of socialist realism, which this engineer's statement bolsters, is that this critical point of view and literary technique creates a slick and pollyannish literature and an audience which is depressed by Dreiser. It is a clever argument but it is not true.

IF THIS engineer is depressed by Dreiser, Gorky must, no doubt, throw him into a panic. And it

Sholokov, writing about a counter-revolutionary, must strike him as an enemy of the people. Let us forebear to present him the works of Melville or Stendhal or Zola or Balzac or Tolstoy. They are strong stuff, too strong also for our bourgeois literati.

The need for a positive literature, however, must not be misunderstood. This engineer has caught a glimmer of that demand of socialist realism that the writer place his subject in the historical context which Marxism has discovered for us. It would reveal then, whatever the form or material of the work, the forces that create moral health and social progress. But Marxists do not reject, even now, new works of art which do not fully meet these demands. Not to speak of works of the past.

MANY ARE the uses of literature. If this engineer does not need to learn from Dreiser that "capitalism is brutal or hard," then perhaps he might learn from the greatness, depth and breadth of his characterizations the capacities for good and evil which exist in our brothers. And seeing so acutely how these men and women meet life, he might learn how to meet more fruitfully the experiences which life daily presents to him.

Yet the truth is that people still need Dreiser to learn about capitalism. The force of his lesson is a key to the neglect, depreciation and rejection of him by the militant academics and reactionaries

who rule the literary life of our country. And though he is no socialist realist, he is our greatest writer and his art must be fought for.

MAXIM GORKY, in his speech to the All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers in 1934, introduced the technique of socialist realism as a method for writers and yet called not only for works showing the new life but also the past. "The proletarian state must educate thousands of first class craftsmen of culture," he said. "Our congress . . . should take upon itself the organization of literature . . . aimed at a full knowledge of our country's past and present."

Gorky himself had been setting the example. In 1925 he published *The Artamonov Business* (known in England as *Decadence*) in which he portrayed the rise of liberated serf and his family to industrial capitalists, showing their progressive corruption until they are destroyed by the Revolution. It is a masterful work which filled a need of the Soviet people, though its theme might well depress the engineer who can no longer read Dreiser.

The engineer, it seems to me, suffers from sectarian petty-bourgeois attitudes. He is lucky, however. In Czechoslovakia he has a good chance to learn to read Dreiser with new understanding. We here, however, had better pause before we discard him.

-JOSE YGLESIAS

'Mr. Moto,' Radio Sleuth Sows Racism

By Michael Vary

RE D BAITING, anti-Asian chauvinism, and bald-faced forgery are viciously combined in the recently-reconstituted Mr. Moto radio detective series on WNBC every Sunday at 9:30 p.m.

Mr. Moto, a Japanese-American sleuth born in San Francisco, was off the air during World War II, and has only recently been dug up to help sell the policy of Japanese integration in the anti-Communist alliance to the American public. Mr. Moto himself, however, is shown in the most worked-over stereotype of the 'sing-song' Japanese made notorious over many years of anti-Asian policy. He is announced as a detective "who uses his American ingenuity and his Oriental instinct to battle Communism."

ON MAY 27, Mr. Moto capitalized on the horrible revelations of dope addiction among young people in an attempt to link the dope rings with the Communists. Tons of opium are stored in New York, and Mr. Moto states his first lie: "It was smuggled in by the

Chinese Communist Naxy to sap up with the dope boss, it is learned the strength of America's youth."

In his attempts to smash this dope ring, he seeks the help of a fabulously wealthy man who had just been appointed president of a university.

Shortly thereafter, he discovers that the college president himself is the "Communist" leader of the dope ring. When Moto is caught by the crooks, an incident occurs which sheds some revealing light on the vicious character of the program. One of the henchmen asks the boss, "What shall we do with the ch - k?" Whereupon the boss slaps him and says, "that's bigoted." But why is it bigoted? The boss adds, "He's not Chinese. He's Japanese."

WHEN MOTO finally catches

IF MR. MOTO were really interested in fighting the dope racket, he need turn only to the recent crime investigations to find that the tie-up of the racketeers leads from the underworld of botanical dope right to the upper world of political dope in City Hall, Albany and Washington.

A New Study of the Poet Bryant

GOTHAM YANKEE. A biography of William Cullen Bryant. By Harry Houston Peckham. 228 pp. \$3.50.

By Robert Friedman

GOTHAM YANKEE is the first biography to appear in almost half a century on William Cullen Bryant, the New England poet who became one of the greatest journalists as editor of the *New York Evening Post*. Professor Peckham's stated intent was to provide a rounded picture of Bryant's life, in contrast to earlier studies which either concentrated on his work as editor or viewed him solely as a venerable patriarch, and forgot that he was not always 80 years old.

Bryant, as editor, frequently supported the then radical conception of workingmen's rights to organize, as well as

other progressive causes. The author deals sketchily with this aspect of Bryant's career. He affects a liberal attitude, but this becomes notably transparent in his discussion of Bryant's position on slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction. The author is guilty of a shocking anti-Negro chauvinism. It is not surprising, then, that he should also describe the Abolitionists as "fanatics" (a "fanatic" is a person who does something about an evil which his detractor professes to deplore), or that he should frequently express hostility to the "radicals" of Bryant's time.



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—DAILY WORKER

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A COP IN SPORTS CLOTHES!

(Continued from Page 1)

the Nazis. The SS stormtroopers used to kill our people the same way."

THE MAN: "That's different. This here is just plain rabble-rousing. This whole business was started by the ALP and Terry Rosenbaum. He sponsored the meeting." (Rosenbaum is ALP leader of the 15th Congressional District in Brooklyn and is one of the foremost and most beloved fighters for peace and civil liberties in Brownsville.)

KANTOR: "That's a lie. It was started by a trigger-happy cop, and this is not an ALP meeting. The leaflet says it is sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress. Look, Mister, I don't know who you are, but I'm telling you something for your own good. The Negro people will not take this brutality forever. As a Jew, can't you understand the persecution and the discrimination they live under? They are getting here what we used to get under Hitler. You better get that into your head. If they get it first, we get it next."

The man shrugged, turned his back on the ALP leader, and Kantor walked away.

AN HOUR LATER

Less than an hour later Kantor and Rosenbaum are meeting with Capt. Joseph Malina of the 73rd Precinct to protest denial of a permit for a street meeting with sound equipment. Capt. Malina is courteous, he is almost apologetic. He cites the orders forbidding the ALP permit because the Special Service and Investigation Squad had claimed that a number of ALP leaders were "involved in subversive activity."

"Look fellas," he says, "You can't hold a meeting 250 feet from a convalescent home." Capt. Malina fairly weeps. How he'd love to straighten "this mess" out. He's worried about rising tensions in Brownsville. "I won't tolerate" police brutality against the Negroes, he assures them.

Rosenbaum then tells him about KKK propaganda seeking to divide the Jewish and the Negro people in Brownsville. The policeman who killed Fields, he says, "does not speak and does not represent the Jewish people."

"There are vicious incitements to race disorders and violence being spread in this community," Rosenbaum declares.

ENTER THE MAN

And just then The Man with the leaflets walks into the police station!

He doesn't seem to notice Kantor or Rosenbaum. He goes straight to Capt. Malina. "I've got all the reports, Captain. There's a copy of the material they used at the meeting."

"Thanks, Sergeant," says Capt. Malina. "You've had a busy day today, why don't you go home?"

"Thanks, Captain," and The Man strides off.

"Captain," Kantor shouts, "that's one of the men we're talking about. Get him back here."

Capt. Malina blinks but complies. He picks up the phone. "Get the Sergeant back," he barks into the mouth-piece.

The Sergeant returns.

KANTOR: "Do you remember me?"

SERGEANT: "No."

KANTOR: "Didn't you see me a half hour ago?"

SERGEANT: "I don't remember."

KANTOR: "Didn't you give me a leaflet at a meeting, a leaflet about blood donations?"

SERGEANT: "Oh, yeah, you're the fella I talked to."

KANTOR: "Do you know him?"—pointing to Terry Rosenbaum.

SERGEANT: "Yes, that's Terry Rosenbaum."

KANTOR: "Well, you repeat here what you told me about Rosenbaum being responsible for starting the Fields case."

SERGEANT: "That's what I heard and understand from reading the papers."

Kantor and Rosenbaum then launched into an attack on the lies, the smears and the anti-Negro incitements in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the other newspapers.

'DIDN'T KNOW'

SERGEANT: "I'm sorry, I didn't know the facts."

KANTOR: "Then you had no business shooting off your mouth unless you know the facts."

SERGEANT: "Maybe, but you guys keep harping all the time that Fields was a Negro; that's rabble-rousing."

ROSENBAUM: "If he was a white man patrolman Appelbaum would have waited five seconds before he pulled that trigger, wouldn't he?"

The Sergeant and the Captain exchanged glances. The officers fidget, the interview is getting hot.

The Captain nods for the Sergeant to go. But before the plainclothesman walked out—member of the Special Service Squad of the Police Department—Rosenbaum tells him:

"I'm proud to be a Jew as Fields and the people you spewed hatred at are proud to be Negroes. I feel deeply about this because my people went through the same experiences in Germany under Hitler."

"They were persecuted and beaten, discriminated

WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, June 4, 1951

Luke Easter Homers; Indians Down Yanks

CLEVELAND, June 3.—Luke Easter's two homers knocked in four runs and Bob Feller fired an eight-hitter for his seventh win as the Cleveland Indians downed the New York Yankees, 8 to 3, in the first game of a doubleheader today before a crowd of about 75,000.

Vic Raschi, one of the Yankee aces, was the victim of all the Cleveland artillery, yielding 11 hits as he dropped his third decision of the season. Al Rosen also homered for Cleveland.

The Yankees jumped into a 2-0 lead against Feller in the first inning as the result of a walk to Gene Woodling and singles by Joe DiMaggio, Yogi Berra and Johnny Mize. After that, Feller shut them out until the ninth when a walk to Jerry Coleman, a pinch double by Cliff Mapes and Mickey Mantle's fly produced a run.

The Indians picked up a run in the fourth on a walk to Larry Doby and singles by Easter and Rosen, then exploded for four runs in the fifth. Jim Hegan doubled and scored when Raschi threw Feller's bunt into left field. Feller going to third, from where he scored on a single by Larry Doby. Easter then parked his third homer of the season in the rightfield stands.

The Indians polished off Raschi in the eighth when Doby walked. Easter hit his second homer of the game over the centerfield fence to make his season total four, and Rosen belted his sixth of the year over the leftfield barrier. Fred Sanford finished.

Only unhappy note for the Indians was the end of an errorless streak of games which had reached nine to tie the American League record established by the Yankees of 1939. Going for the major league record of 10 set by the Dodgers of 1942, Sam Chapman fumbled Mize's single in the first inning, allowing Berra to take an extra base.

PHILLIES ROUT PIRATES, 11 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Righthander Robin Roberts hurled the champion Philadelphia Phillies to a six hit, 11-2 rout of the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first game of a Shibe Park doubleheader today.

The Phillies raked four Pirate hurlers for 16 hits, including Willie Jones' 10th home run of the year. Ralph Kiner also hit a four-bagger—his 12th for the Pirates.

It was Pittsburgh's seventh straight setback. Kiner had four of the Bucs' six hits.

The Pirates nicked Roberts for a run at the start on doubles by Rocky Nelson and Kiner but the Phils came back in their half of the first to take a 2-1 lead when Richie Ashburn singled and went to third on Dick Sisler's double. A dribbler through the box by Bill Ennis tallied both runners.

The Phillies added five more in the third and sent starting pitcher Mel Queen to the showers. Ashburn singled and scored on a triple by Sisler, Ennis singled, scoring Sisler, and then stole second.

Willie Jones flied out but Gran Hamner tripled, sending Ennis home. Pete Koski replaced Queen, and Andy Seminick walked and Mike Goliat hit safely scoring Hamner. When Roberts singled and Eddie Waitkus forced Roberts, nize in my phony arrest a vicious

against and murdered. The result was 6,000,000 of my people slaughtered.

"The Jewish people and the Negro masses will stand together in Brownsville and by their joint action they will put an end to police killings, lies and lawlessness here. I want to tell you, Sergeant, we won't rest until the Fields killer is brought to justice. Remember that."

Savold Trains For Louis Bout

SOUTH FALLSBURG, N. Y., June 3.—Lee Savold worked with four sparring partners in his most impressive showing today as he completed his first week of training for his 15-round bout with Joe Louis June 13.

Savold breezed through six rounds against heavyweights Al Adams and Charles Patrick Henry, middleweight Jimmy Flood and welter Fritz Pruden, all from manager Bill Daly's stable, to bring his round total for the week to 38.

Savold clipped Henry with a left hook and he sank to one knee. The Englewood, N. J., veteran impressed visitors with his sense of distance and his timing.

LYL Leader Assails Lie

(Continued from Page 3)
oppression directed against all Negro youth. I am kin to Thurmond Towns and John Derrick who were shot down in cold blood several months ago. . . . I am kin to the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee who were murdered recently. . . . I am kin to the Trenton Six, who are struggling against a frame-up. . . . I am kin to Henry Fields, who was wantonly murdered only a few days before my arrest."

His arrest, Ward said, was part of the attempt to "rob the Negro people of its fighters for peace and freedom, as expressed in the shameful indictment of Dr. W. E. DuBois and William Patterson. . . ."

"The Negro and white youth of our country," he said, "will recognize in my phony arrest a vicious

attempt to stifle their opposition to war and militarism, and to choke off their desires for peace and fulfillment of their basic interests. . . . I am confident that all youth, Negro and white, regardless of religious or political beliefs—together with the working people, the Negro people and all those who want peace—will rally in protest against this infamous action."

Meanwhile the Civil Rights Congress denounced attempts to extradite Ward to Louisiana, and called on all its chapters and supporters to send telegrams and messages to U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol, Southern Court District, New York, and to U. S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, opposing extradition proceedings and demanding that the frame-up be dropped.

"Instead of persecuting this Negro youth leader," CRC said, "let the FBI and the federal law enforcement authorities find the lynchers who burned Rev. Mann to death in Virginia because he preached a sermon against discrimination—let them prosecute the Klan terrorists who have been bombing and burning Negro homes in Birmingham, Alabama—let them indict the police and Klan deputies who conducted the vicious pogrom against the Negro community of Columbus, Ga., on the night of April 30."